FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXI. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1838. [NO. 1101.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
By Edward J. Hale,
$3 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Notice.

The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day by its own limitation. E. W. Willkings is authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E. W WILLKINGS.
R. C. BELDEN.

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838

Notice.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale his House and Lot in the town of Fayetteville, situated on Bowell street, near David Shaw's Dwelling House. Terms will be very easy, to-wit:—One-fourth cash, and a credit of one and two years, in equal instalments, for the balance. A mortgage will be taken on the premises for security. For further particulars, inquire of D B. Robinson on Hay street, Fayetteville, or of the Subscriber in Elizabethtown.

ALEX. McDOWELL.

June 30, 1838. 1100-3w

Notice.

WHEREAS, we the Subscribers did, on the 25th instant, purchase all the interest, right, title and claim of John W. Blackwell in and to the Cotton Factory at Cross Creek, in the Town of Fayetteville, the business will in future be conducted by our two sons Paris S. Benbow and Wm. H. Saunders, in our absence;—and it will be carried on under the style and name of Benbow & Co. John W. Blackwell will settle all the business that was transacted previous to this time.

CHARLES BENBOW,
JESSE SAUNDERS.

June 27, 1838. 1100 3w

Fadesborough Female Seminary.

THE Executive Committee beg leave to announce to the public that the Second Session of Miss NORTON'S School will commence on the 9th of July next.

The late Examination has given universal satisfaction for the accuracy, variety and value of the attainments of the pupils, and the Committee have no hesitation in saying Miss Norton has fully sustained her high reputation as an instructress and guardian of young ladies. She will be aided by a competent assistant.

Fadesborough, June, 1838. 1100 3w

Advertisement.

The impossibility of carrying on the Watchman as it ought to be conducted while absent on long expeditions, and the impossibility of long doing without the large amount due me for years of labor, have determined me to sell my establishment at the end of the present year, The subscription list is about *eight hundred, and increase*, and the job printing and advertising for at least *five hundred dollars* a year.—A gentleman of talents and a sound Whig, shall have the Paper on the most liberal terms. I will not willingly let it go into any other ser-

An early application is requested.

H. C. JONES,
Editor and Proprietor.

Salisbury, June 27.

LEONAX CASTLE.

ROCKINGHAM MINERAL SPRINGS, situated in Rockingham County, North Carolina, fifty miles on Messrs. Peck, Wellford & Co's Piedmont Stage Line from Washington City to Milledgeville, Georgia,) a handsome, high and healthy situation.

The Mineral water was analyzed by Professor Silliman, (impregnated with Sulphur, Corbonate of Lime and Magnesia,) a solution of excellent Mineral water,—a good Panacea for the sick as well as those in health, operating as a gentle Cathartic, a fine Tonic, Diuretic, &c.—strengthening the stomach, organizing the powers of digestion, excellent for Debility, Dyspeptic, Dropsical, Cutaneous and Eruptive affections, &c.;—increasing the tone, invigorating the whole system to healthy action. The Proprietor could give a long catalogue of male and female diseases which have been relieved by the medical virtue of this water, and can with confidence appeal to medical inquirers, who, if consulted, would recommend the use of this Mineral water. There is also attached to the Establishment a strong Carbonated Iron Spring, and a strong Sulphur Spring &c.

The Proprietor imforms his friends that he has improved this Establishment. He has made improvements and shall continue to do so for the accommodation of visiters. He feels under obligations to those that have patronized the Establishment heretofore, and informs those that may call during the approaching Summer, that he will have good accommodations. He has employed Mr. Winkler, a good performer on the Piano to teach a Private School in his family, a good teacher. He will give young ladies private lessons in music.

JNO. I. WRIGHT.

June 12, 1838. 1100-4w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
(In Equity.)

Caroline Munroe and Alex'r Munroe, by his Guardian Christopher Munroe. } *Petition for the Sale of Lands.*

PURSUANT to a Decree made at Spring Term 1838, in the above cause, I will expose to Public Sale, on Monday the 2d day of July next, at the Court House in the Town of Fayetteville, 50 acres of Land, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining the lands of Daniel Baker, John Cook and others.

50 acres, lying on Little Rockfish, adjoining or near the above.

50 acres, lying on the South side of Little Rockfish.

A Saw Mill seat, on Little Rockfish with water and timber privileges.

Timber privileges on one hundred acres.

A Mill-seat on the Horse-pen Branch.

Timber privileges on fifty acres, lying on Rockfish and Beaver Creeks.

TERMS.—A credit of six months;—Bond with approved security.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E.*

June 11, 1838. 93ts.

Sale postponed.

The above Sale is postponed until Monday, the 6th August, 1838.

ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. M. E.*

Fayetteville, July 3.

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,
WILMINGTON, N. C.,

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

Horses for sale.

A PAIR of large, handsome well-matched HORSES, gentle and well broke to harness, suitable for family carriage:—Horses six and seven years old. For terms, which will be made accommodating, inquire at this Office.

Fayetteville, June 27, 1838. 99-4w

Notice.

THE Subscriber has procured from Mr. E. L. Winslow his famous BULL, Duke of Wellington, of the best blooded short-horn Durham species. He is not yet two years old, and for size and beauty exceeds any animal of the kind ever raised in this part of the country. He needs only to be seen to be admired. Those who are desirous of improving the breed of their Cattle, or raising first rate Milch Cows, have an opportunity of doing so, by sending their Cows to my Plantation, and paying me $3 for each one they send.

A. BAILEY.

May 23, 1838. 94 3m

N. B.—Those persons who send their servants with Cows, are requested to charge them not to leave open any of my gates. A. B.

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady as a Private Instructress in his family, capable of teaching Music, Drawing and Painting, Geography, English Grammar and Arithmetic. For one thus qualified, a salary of $300 and board will be given. W. F. LEAK.

Rockingham, Richmond County, N. C., May 29, 1838. } 96 2m.

NEW GOODS.

I AM NOW RECEIVING, my *SPRING AND SUMMER*

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT. Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

CONSISTING IN PART OF

15 HHDS. Porto Rico and St. Croix SUGAR,
10 do New Orleans do,
100 bags Rio Coffee, (new crop,)
30 do Laguira do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, (assorted,)
50 do No. 1 White Lead,
25 hhds. prime Molasses, (new crop,)
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
15 bbls. Tanners' Oil, Shore and Bank,

Together with Loaf Sugar, Tea, Shot, Lead, Powder, Weeding Hoes, Trace Chains, Mousehole Anvils, Vises, Hammers, Bellows, Wines, Spices of all kinds.

Also, on consignment, a few firkins of prime MOUNTAIN BUTTER;—All of which will be sold unusually low for CASH, Country Produce, or undoubted paper. My Stock for the Summer Trade is complete. Call and examine for yourselves.

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, April 17, 1838. 89tf

Just received by Steamer Henrietta,

60 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 bundles Northern Hay,
For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 12, 1838. 97tf

China, Glass & Queensware.

JAMES A. TAYLOE,
No. 79. WATER STREET,
(Formerly of the Firm of T. J. Barrow & Co.,)

BEGS respectfully to inform his friends and Merchants generally, in Virginia and North Carolina, that he is now receiving an entire

NEW STOCK OF GOODS,

In the above line, expressly adapted to Southern Trade. Every description of rich CHINA, in sets; CUT GLASS, together with a complete assortment of common and QUEENSWARE and STONE WARE, constantly on hand, and will be offered on as good terms as they can be procured in the United States. *Liberal credits will be given when required.* Goods will be carefully packed by experienced hands. Orders by letter, promptly attended to and faithfully executed.

The patronage of his old friends and the Mercantile community generally, in Virginia and N. Carolina, is requested.

Near Old Slip, New York, June 6. 97-9w

GREAT EXPEDITION.

The Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road Company,

HAVE the pleasure to announce to the public that the Bridge over the Roanoke and twelve miles of their Road being finished and in daily use, for the transportation of persons and produce, they now form, since the completion of the Rail Road between Richmond and Petersburg, a continuous line of railway communication from Littleton to the North. In the course of a few weeks, about 30 miles more of their Rail Road will be ready, when a Locomotive will daily leave Chalk Level (Henderson Depot) for the North, instead of Littleton as at present.

This is the Great mail route, and the different Rail Road Companies now run their daily mail line from Littleton to New York in 39 hours running time, or including all stoppages in less than 48 hours, without the loss of a single night's sleep.

Travellers from Greensborough, Salisbury and the West are informed that, by taking this route they will reach Washington City in 72 hours from Greensborough and have the benefit of two night's sleep.

This is the pleasantest and most expeditious route to the Virginia Springs. A first rate line of Coaches is kept up from Littleton through to Raleigh, where the main Western line intersects it and where it unites with the great Southern mail line to Fayetteville, Columbia, Augusta and Charleston.

Raleigh, May 12, 1838. 95-t1A.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by
E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office.

NEW RAIL ROAD LINE
BETWEEN
Baltimore and Philadelphia,
TWICE A DAY.

☞ The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rail-Road Co. beg leave to announce to the Public, the following arrangement for their Passenger Cars.

The FIRST TRAIN leaves the Depot in Pratt Street, DAILY, (except Sundays) at 6 o'clock, A. M., and arrives in Philadelphia before 1 o'clock, which allows Passengers four to five hours in that City, before the Cars start for N. York.

The early arrival of this Train at Philadelphia, (which is generally *one and a half to two hours before any other Line,*) gives Passengers great advantages in securing accommodations at the principal Hotels and Boarding Houses, without suffering the inconvenience so often experienced, in looking about for lodgings, in consequence of late arrival by other conveyance.

The SECOND TRAIN, carrying the U. STATES MAIL, leaves the Depot, Pratt Street, (after the arrival of the Cars from Washington City,) DAILY, at half past Nine o'clock, A. M., and passing through Canton, Gunpowder, Bush, Havre-de-Grace, North East, Elkton, Newark, Staunton, Newport, Wilmington, and Chester, arrives in Philadelphia also, *always* in time to take the evening Cars to New York.

☞ *By this Train, Passengers leaving Washington City in the morning, reach New York the same night.*

This Train *also* affords Passengers arriving in the Boats from Charleston and Norfolk, the opportunity of reaching New York the same evening.

☞ *Fare by either Train, Four Dollars.*

☞ The regulation adopted by this Company for the care of baggage, meets with universal approbation, as it relieves passengers of all trouble in relation it.

*** The Cars for the accommodation of Ladies and Children, are provided with *retiring rooms* and attended by female servants.

RETURNING from PHILADELPHIA:

The Trains leave Philadelphia at a quarter after 6 o'clock, A. M., and at 2, P. M. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at a quarter after 6 o'clock, from lower end of *Dock street*, will arrive in Baltimore before 1 o'clock,—which gives them three to four hours to spare before the Cars leave for Washington City and the West, and also in full time for the Steam Boats for Charleston and Norfolk.

Passengers leaving New York by the morning line, arrive in Philadelphia in time for the 2 o'clock Train, and proceed directly on—they arrive in Baltimore at 8 o'clock the same evening, two hours earlier than by any other conveyance.

A. CRAWFORD, Agent.

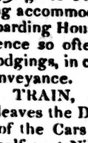
Baltimore, June 11, 1838. 98 4wi.

New Books.

FISK'S Travels in Europe; Dr. Humphreys' Foreign Tour; The Life and Times of Whitefield; Dick on Celestial Scenery, (Family Library;) Cromwell, an Historical Novel; The Two Flirts, and other Tales, by Bulwer, Lady Blessington, and others; Love, by Lady Bury; Sketches of Paris, by an American; the River and the Desert, by Miss Pardoe; The Fellow Commoner, or the Remarkable Escapes of a Predestinated Rogue; Uncle Horace, by Mrs. S. C. Hall; Memoirs of Grimaldi, by Boz; The State Prisoner, a Tale of the French Regency.

For sale by
E. J. HALE.

June 19, 1838.



SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THE Subscriber informs the public and her friends, that her Establishment at SHOCCO SPRINGS was opened for the reception and accommodation of visiters, on the first day of June, (inst.) She deems it almost unnecessary to say any thing as regards the healthfulness of the waters of the Springs, as they have been so frequently the means of restoring to health many of the most valuable members of society, and their medical properties have been so frequently tested by gentlemen and Physicians of first rate talents in the country.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road runs within ten miles of the Springs, and the Cars will pass daily by the fourth of July next; and, for the accommodation of visiters, the Subscriber will regularly run a hack from the Depot at Twitty's to the Springs.

ANN JOHNSON.

Warren Co, N. C., June 3, 1838. 96 6w

P. S. There will be a Ball and Party at the Springs on the 6th and 7th of July, commemorative of the passage of the Train on the first fifty miles of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

Missouri Harmony.

A LARGE supply just received. Also, Crockett's Free and Easy Song Book; American Girl's Book; Little Child's Book; New Hieroglyphical Bible, handsome; Bulwer's Rienzi and Last Days of Pompeii; Rich Poor Man and Poor Rich Man; Live and Let Live; Cobb's Miniature Lexicon; American Speaker; Josephus; Youth's Portfolio; Child's Book of Seasons; &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 29.

FOR SALE,

15 Hhds. MOLASSES.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

June 19, 1838. 98tf

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.
Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1838.
ORIGINAL BILL OF INJUNCTION.

Reuben Henry,
vs.
Anthony Williams and John Taylor.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John Taylor, one of the defendants in the above case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for six successive weeks, for the said John Taylor to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, to complainant's Bill, otherwise Judgment pro confesso will be taken against him, and the cause set for hearing ex parte.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of March, A. D. 1838, and in the 62d year of American Independence.

[96] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

The Globe gives a doleful account of some popular manifestations of joy exhibited by the people of Washington, a night or two after the defeat of the Sub-Treasury bill. The movements of the "Democracy" latterly are very offensive to the "Royal" Corps, and no demonstration made by them seems to be considered in good taste.—They should hereafter consult the Court Journal. But let the reader have the "lamentations" of the Globe in its true lugubrious style. After referring to certain "Callithumphian" exercises, in November last, by no means agreeable to "ears polite," the Globe says:—

"The vote of yesterday on Mr. Buchanan's proposition for a special deposite, was considered such a victory for the United States Bank party, and the cause of Messrs Clay and Webster, that the partisans of those leaders resolved to signalize it by an insult to the Chief Magistrate himself. For this purpose, transparencies were provided; one a coffin, lettered "SUB-TREASURY," surrounded with lamps; another a quadrangular transparency, inscribed "*Glory enough,*" "*Following in the footsteps,*" "*Down with the Monster,*" &c. and with marshals mounted on horse-back, armed *cap-a-pie*, with negroes for musicians, with pall-bearers and standard-bearers, and with the illuminated coffin, &c. a long procession, composed of Whigs as they called themselves, paraded round the President's square, playing the Dead March. From the President's they marched down the Avenue to the bridge on the Tiber, where a Druggist of the city, performing in mockery a religious service, committed the coffin to the canal. It was quite characteristic that the city of Washington should close this proceeding, marked with insult to the late and present Presidents, by making the last demonstration of it on the canal—a public work which sunk the city under a load of debt, and from which it had been relieved through the liberal recommendation and powerful influence of Gen. Jackson. Their act of ingratitude was certainly very appropriately solemnized by making a mockery of the ceremonies of religion."

It is only when they talk of destroying "marble palaces," or of marching hordes of obsequious slaves to aid the Executive in carrying out his measures, that the "Democracy" are considered in the path of duty. The feeling at present is, to "keep the people back." They are becoming hateful to the "power that sits upon the throne." The official organ, therefore, is prompt to rebuke their insolence.—*Whig.*

The Administration presses, unable to refute the array of facts presented by Mr. Bond in his speech, have raised the old cry about Bank bribery. It will not do, gentlemen; your slang is stale, and will not sit upon the stomachs of the most robust of your party. Mr. Bond has furnished, from documents which not one of you dare repudiate, proofs conclusive that every pledge of retrenchment and reform has been violated, and that the most unblushing disregard of principle has marked every step of the past and present Administrations.

Here is a document furnished by the Secretary of the Treasury himself, in reply to a call of the House of Representatives, on motion of Mr. Rencher, of North Carolina. Let it be remembered that Mr. Adams went into office in 1825, and was displaced among other reasons, for his extravagance. Let the reader note the progress of economy:

The Speaker laid before the House (on Thursday) a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the 25th June, showing the amounts of expenditure, exclusive of the public debt, for each year, from 1824 to 1838. They are as follows, viz:—

For the year 1824	$15,330,144 71
Do. 1825	11,490,459 94
Do. 1826	13,062,316 27
Do. 1827	12,653,095 65
Do. 1828	13,296,041 45
Do. 1829	12,660,460 62
Do. 1830	13,229,533 33
Do. 1831	13,864,067 90
Do. 1832	16,516,388 77
Do. 1833	22,713,755 11
Do. 1834	18,425,417 25
Do. 1835	17,514,950 28
Do. 1836	30,868,164 04
Do. 1837	*39,164,745 37

*This sum is subject to small variation on the settlement of the accounts of the Treasurer.

Note.—The above sums include payments for trust funds and indemnities, which, in 1837, were $5,610,404 36.

Hockheimer, Champagne, Cigars, and the Washington Globe.—The Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, having stated that a merchant in his joy that the Sub-Treasury Bill was defeated, had sent him some Hockheimer and Champagne, and that another seeing this, the first present, had sent a box of cigars, to be smoked when the wine was drunk, the Globe breaks out into a spasm of indignation against the *aristocracy* and prodigality of the Whig merchants, &c., in the usual slang-whanging style of the Government organ. Before the Globe has any further to say upon such subjects, it had better make an answer to the following, from Mr. Halsted's speech on the extravagant expenditure of public money by the present Administration, who gives an amusing summary of items, among which we find—

For a jet d'eau (ornamental water-spout,)	$4,000
" papering the "East Room,"	380
" painting the Hall and the passage to the President's House,	1,000
Six chairs for a room in the Capitol for the Vice President, at $30 a piece,	180
Two sofas for the same room,	200
Two marble slabs,	260
Besides two splendid mahogany book-cases, splendid curtains, a chandelier, looking glasses, carpet, &c. probably	400
For the "American Turf Register," for the Secretary of State per year,	30
Three portraits of Van Buren at $6 each,	18
Ice for the Treasury Department,	104
For newspapers for various offices, per yr.	747
Total,	$6,669

A riot took place a few days ago on the Illinois Canal between two parties of the workmen, which resulted in the death of *fifteen or twenty* of them.—Those engaged in the affray were Irishmen, and it arose on account of the national divisions amongst them. The militia were called out and the disturbances quelled.

ROBERT POTTER.

We exchange with the "Texas Telegraph" and in the last number received, we find the following paragraph. From the similarity of the name, and the peculiar features of the transaction, we have but little doubt that the individual referred to, is the notorious Robert Potter, formerly of this State.—We have had no knowledge of his where-a-bouts, for several years:

Raleigh Register.

"We learn from the Texas Chronicle that Col. R. Potter having lost his horses about the middle of April last, suspected they had been stolen by the Caddo Indians in his neighborhood. He therefore immediately raised a party of armed men, and arrested several Indians. They however made their escape from him soon after their capture; he pursued them to their village, where he found several women and children, these he attempted to carry off, when a small party of armed Indians arrived, and a skirmish ensued in which three Indians and two white men were killed! The horses which he had lost, were afterwards discovered in the range near his settlement, having only strayed a short distance from their ordinary pasture grounds! What must be the reflections of this individual, who has thus rashly imbrued his hands with the blood of innocent and unoffending men, and possibly plunged his countrymen into all the horrors of a murderous Indian war? The Editor of the Chronicle justly observes: "this affair shows the necessity of acting with deliberation, and admitting evidence against the Indians with caution, for we are too apt to attribute to them the honor of having perpetrated many crimes that might upon investigation be traced to some of the loose characters among us."

In the debate which took place in the House on the 18th, on the subject of appointing what Mr. Crockett, on that occasion, termed "a white-washing committee" for Mr. Blair, among other things Mr. Bond said, he had just ascertained that one of the Clerks of the Treasury Department, instead of being at his desk in that department, had been employed, during the whole of this session of Congress, now nearly seven months, as a reporter for the Globe. At this moment, he said, he was so employed.

Mr. Hamer, of Ohio, inquired the name of the Clerk.

Mr. Bond gave the name, adding, that he was employed to report the proceedings of the Senate, for the official newspaper, the Globe. He said it was no excuse that this Clerk had employed a substitute. Such a practice was expressly condemned by the retrenchment and reforming party, who told the country, that to allow this, recognized in an incumbent, "such a sort of property in the office, as to enable him to farm out its duties, and to receive a part of its revenues for doing nothing." And yet, he said, in order to aid an unprincipled partizan paper, the Government took one of its clerks, and placed him in the service of its official organ. It was well understood that this clerk was to resume his office again, when the session of Congress was over. He did not think the people were prepared to approve this kind of reform. Mr. Bond said he would add this to other facts which he had submitted to the country, and he called upon the friends of the administration here to deny or explain them, if they could. I have thus noticed this statement of Mr. Bond, because I have not seen it noticed elsewhere.

A CHIP OF THE OLD BLOCK.

In the speech of Young Crockett, of Tennessee, upon the memorial of Francis P. Blair, in reference to the public printing, Mr. Crockett said:—

Sir, by way of illustrating the baseness and perfidy of this official editor, I will relate a trick that he played off on me at the commencement of this session. I hope the fact is not forgotten by the House or the country that the President refused to allow to the printer of this House a copy of his Message under the ordinary injunctions, previously to its being read, as shown by a correspondence in the Madisonian soon after. This I then believed, and still believe, was a low and pitiful manœuvre of his Excellency, to throw patronage in the way of the Globe. The consequence was, that the printer of this House was unable to supply the Members with the Message until he could print them, after it was delivered, unless he would allow them to be furnished by the favored editor of the Globe. Owing to this fact, I and many others were compelled either to submit to the delay, or buy from the Globe office. Knowing the great anxiety of my constituents to see the Message as soon as possible, I adopted the latter alternative. I ordered some two or three hundred, and they were sent to me, already enveloped. I had sent them all away but two or three, before I opened one of them; and, sir, what do you imagine my astonishment was when I discovered a prospectus of the Extra Globe smuggled in it! Thus you see, sir, by a gross fraud upon the Government and a base imposition upon me, I was made to frank to my constituents, for aught I know, some two or three hundred prospectuses for the Extra Globe! I spoke of it to several gentlemen, who informed me that the same trick had been played off upon them. Now, sir, (said Mr. C.) can any man believe that a wretch who is capable of such smuggling, fraud, and treachery as this, in small matters, would not be capable of any crime, no matter how infamous, if he thought he could escape detection and punishment?

Cheating the Law.—At a late session of the Court of Common Pleas, in Fairfield county, Ohio, a man by the name of McCrory was convicted of stealing $33 45, in bank notes, and sentenced to restore the money, pay a fine of $30, and be imprisoned in the dungeon of the county jail for fifteen days. The amount stolen was $39; but the jury, being aware of the state of the currency, *discounted the notes* at their cash value, thus reducing the crime from grand to petit larceny.

The way to feel rich, or rather, to be so.—Never want any thing but what you must have, and never buy any thing but what you want. Owe no man any thing, and be content to have a little of something in your pocket—or, as Franklin would say, always be prepared for a rainy day. The man who has but little, and is contented with that, is richer than he who has abundance, yet wants more. The rich feel poverty more than the poor. Riches do not make *rich.*

A friend has sent us a long communication upon the virtues of a bottle of champagne. If he had sent us the champagne instead of the dissertation, his *article* would have been very acceptable. It would have been *inserted.*—*Louisville Journal.*

A friend of ours reversed this matter with *us* a day or two since, for he sent us a basket of as magnificent Champagne as ever bore the "Cross Bow," without any dissertation at all—and that it was without any intention of purchasing a "puff" is clear from the circumstance, that we do not say where it came from or where it is to be bought. Sufficient for us, and for him, is it, that it came, and that we consider it one of the best "communications" that we have received for a long time. It will "go in" as we can "find room" and we hope is "to be continued" for some time.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

Mr. Calhoun took occasion on Thursday stoutly to deny his affiliation with the Administration—he agreed with them on the "Divorce," and would support such measures as he approved, &c. It is a little singular, however, that he should have manifested peculiar pleasure in releasing the Administration from responsibility. He declared his preference for Mr. Webster's proposition over Mr. Buchanan's, because he desired to let the Opposition take the responsibility, and he bantered Mr. Clay to bring forward his Bank scheme.

After some general remarks in relation to a Bank of the United States, Mr. Clay said, "I propose to follow the people on this subject. After they have expressed, fully and clearly, their wishes in favor of such an Institution, I am for it, and until they have done that, I hope no proposition for a Bank will be made. I do not wish to follow the example set me of misrepresenting my constituents."

In alluding to taking the responsibility, Mr. Clay very properly said: "Why, if you are broken up, as a party; if you feel that you are prostrated, as you are, resign your places; go home; leave the management of public affairs to us, and my word for it in sixty days, we will restore confidence, regulate the currency, and revive the business of the country. Let us have the power to adopt our own measures, and such will be the fruits; but so long as you refuse this, on what principle are we responsible?"

NEW YORK, June 23.

A most distressing Casualty.—A most painful event occurred last evening at West Point. Three daughters of Mr. Cozzens, who keeps the New American Hotel in this city, went to the river to bathe. The tide was low, and at the place which they had chosen the bank was rocky and precipitous. The two youngest found themselves suddenly in the midst of a current too strong for them to resist, and were swept way from the shore. The eldest sister saw them struggling, and made an effort to save them. In doing this she was also carried away by the current, and all three perished. They were all very young, between the years of twelve and sixteen, as we are informed.—*Evening Post.*

NEW YORK, JUNE 25.

The news to-day being that the sub-Treasury bill will not pass, stocks have felt a favorable impulse. Some of the secret-keepers of the Administration to-day dabbled in stocks! Is it possible that that bill has been re-agitated to enable certain persons to gamble in the stock market: first, to depress the stocks, and, when thus depressed, to enable the men who never intended, from the beginning, the passage of the bill, to buy stocks, and then to profit by the rise after the bill was defeated? Stranger things, however, than this have been done in Washington for the benefit of Wall street.

The Pulaski.—Every incident connected with the loss of this vessel and its passengers is full of interest. We have lately heard one from one of the saved, which is deeply affecting. On the day before those on the wreck of the promenade deck were picked up by Capt. Davis, the persons on that wreck descried at a distance what they took for a sail. They waited some time in hopes that it would near them, but in vain. It seemed to be stationary, and they had no means of propelling their crazy raft towards it. At length, one of them, Mr. Noah Smith, of Augusta, Georgia, announced his intention to swim to it for aid. He plunged into the water, and for a while, buffeted the waves with a lusty stroke. His wife, one of the tenants of the raft, watched his exertions with an anxious eye and a beating heart. He seemed on the point of succeeding in his gallant but perilous enterprize. All at once, however, his progress appears to be arrested. His efforts grow fainter and fainter. He is evidently struggling to keep himself upon the surface. His strength fails him. He sinks, and the waves hide him from the fond gaze of his distracted wife, forever. The object which he took for a sail was Major Heath's raft, and it is supposed that, when he came near enough to discover his mistake, his hopes, his spirit and his strength failed together.

Baltimore Chronicle.

At Death's Door.—There are only three Administration papers surviving in Kentucky. One of them is gasping for breath, judging from the subjoined notice of the Kentucky Gazette:—

"I give fair notice to political friends and foes. If the republicans do not come out more freely to sustain their cause, and if the Whigs should withdraw their patronage to the Gazette, it will have to be "boxed up."

In Missouri, the candidates for Congress and the Legislature are in the field. The Whigs are animated by a strong hope that the State will be regenerated, and that the "Great Ball Roller" will be left, after the next session, in solitude, to "chew the cud of bitter fancy."

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

An Editor with a Race Horse.—An editor in the far West has bought a race horse, for which he paid $2000. On being asked what an editor had to do with a race horse? he replied that he was to be used in "catching runaway subscribers."

FROM THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

No. 7.—STATE AFFAIRS.

Mr. Editor:—3d difference.—The report of the Committee of 26 proposed to enlarge the Capital of the "Bank of Cape Fear" so as to make it equal to that of "the Bank of the State," and in doing this to subscribe 400,000 dollars of its stock for the State of North Carolina. The resolutions of Mr. Hoke also proposed this increase of Capital, but they reduced the subscription of the State to 300,000 dollars.

This recommendation encountered opposition, but it was finally passed, and the subscription for stock on behalf of the State was put at 300,000 dollars as proposed by the Resolutions. This act permitted the State to pay for her stock by equal instalments in April, July and October 1837, and in January and April 1838, and in case they were paid before they fell due, the Bank was to allow interest at the rate of 6 per cent. a year. All of the payments have been made—4 of them in advance, and consequently they are now on interest. The result is that the State receives in April next a premium on her subscription of 9000 dollars.—*Again*, at the time this act was passed, stock in this Bank was selling at a premium of 12 per cent. and upwards. *Again*, the managers of the Bank of Cape Fear applied for this increase of their capital, and it was therefore certain that they would not refuse to accept the amended charter. *Again*, the act did not give *them* the power to buy in their own stock, and it secured to the State a vote always proportionate to her subscription. Thereby avoiding some of the objections which were successfully urged against the Bill concerning the "Bank of the State." These circumstances as they formed reasons for passing this act, may also secure the approbation of others, and hence it becomes a part of my duty to state them. A majority of the Assembly believed it was consistent with the wishes and the interest of the public to enlarge our Banking Capital to the extent of this law—I did not—yet surely any just man can perceive how easy it was to be honest and still entertain this opinion. Although I did not agree with them, I cannot envy him who discovers in this act the slightest ground for distrusting the patriotism or the integrity of a majority of the Assembly. The vote was not a *party* vote, for members of both parties voted for it—members of both parties voted against it. In the Senate it passed without a division, there being no opposition to it. In the Commons there were 67 yeas—28 Nays. Twenty-four Van Buren men voted for it, and 20 against—and so it passed by a majority of both *houses* and a majority of both *parties*.

The subscription for the State was not a *donation* but only an *investment* of the public money, as much so as when a man lends money to another and takes his bond for it. This law is another of the "*Acts of our Assembly on the Surplus.*"

4th. I have now reached the point where we are to consider the law on the subject of *Internal Improvement*, and as I discover that many men are in error about them, and know they will mislead others, (perhaps without intending it,) I must crave the patience of the reader if I give to the subject an extended discussion. I will not withhold any fact connected with this important question, and I pledge myself not to misrepresent any. It needs only that the *People* shall understand in order to approve the conduct of their representatives. They never can understand it from a partial one sided statement of friends or foes.

One thing is certain. The ultimate success of these plans depends on the *public approbation*, and if a candid appeal to their understandings does not prohibit their condemnation, then they must fail. Let all the facts be published—let the good sense of an intelligent community be appealed to—let there be no deception, no senseless clamor, no partial statements, no party array; and for one, I am perfectly contented that the sense of the *People* shall determine the fate of their *State*.

In order to secure a fair hearing I must precede a fuller developement of this subject, by removing false impressions with which the minds of many are pre-occupied. It seems fit to do so before I proceed to a detail of the laws, and the reasons for enacting them, and I doubt not, every honest mind will renounce error as soon as it is detected.

First then, it has been supposed that the "Acts of Assembly on the Surplus Money" were *party* measures. It is particularly charged "that they were 'whig party' laws, and to defend them is to defend that party," and I do not doubt that some and perhaps many believe the fact is so. Are they unwilling to be convinced of their error? I hope and believe not. Here then is the proof of it—conclusive irresistible proof that the honor of these laws belongs to no *party*—that the fault of them rests upon both parties, if fault it be!

The 1st law (already explained in these essays) being an "act to *pay off the State debt*" received UNANIMOUS, SUPPORT with only one exception. *Was this a party vote?*

The 2d, being a "Bill to increase the Capital of the Bank of the State, the State subscribing 500,000 dollars, &c." was rejected in the House of Commons. In *debate* it was opposed by the Speaker of the House, (Mr. Haywood,) and after his speech, it was so generally reprobated, that no one replied to him, and when the vote was taken, it had not in the House a friend who would call for the *yeas* and *nays*—it may therefore be said to have been *unanimously rejected*. The Senate Bill containing like provisions, was introduced and advocated in the Senate by Mr. *Edwards* (of Warren,) and met its death in the Commons by *general consent*—yet Mr. *Edwards* and Mr. *Haywood* were both friends of Mr. *Van Buren*, and both of them are supporters of his Administration. *Does this seem like party spirit?*

The 3d Act for "increasing the Capital of the Bank of Cape Fear," (explained in this essay,) was advocated in the House by men of both parties, and opposed by men of both parties—a majority of the democratic members present at the time *voted for it*. There were 24 of Mr. Van Buren's friends who voted Yes, and only 20 who voted No. In the Senate nobody opposed it. *Does suspicion itself detect an appearance of party spirit in this?*

The 4th Act for investing a portion of the Surplus in Rail Road Stocks, (fully explained in my next essay,) passed the House of Commons, and the *Van Buren party* were divided again—20 yeas and 23 noes. *What species of fair argument can deduce from this a proof of party?*

The 5th "Act to create a fund for common schools, and for appropriating 200,000 dollars to that fund, and authorizing the Board to expend *so much* of it as could be *beneficially* and *profitably* applied in reclaiming the Swamp Lands belonging to said Board," (a law which I will show you in a future essay has been *most egregiously misunderstood*, if not misrepresented,) was passed in the Commons by a vote of 68 yeas and 22 noes. The Van Buren party were again divided, thus: 22 yeas and 17 nays. *And who can discover any party in this?*

True it is, the substitute of Mr. Byrd (already discussed) was voted for by 25 or 26 of the Van Buren party, but it ought to be remembered that 19 of the *same party* voted *against* it—Moreover, it is not certain that all of those who voted for Mr. Byrd's motion were in favor of enacting his bill into a law. For this vote was taken on Mr. Byrd's motion to amend another Bill, then under discussion; and nothing is more common in legislative proceedings than for members to vote for amending a bill that they are opposed to, in any manner that will defeat its passage, intending, at the same time, to vote against the final passage of the AMENDMENT also, should it be engrafted on it. That this was the case on that occasion may be reasonably inferred, not only because it is usual, but also because on another day, when Mr. Byrd's Bill came directly before the Commons *on its passage*, it was laid on the table *without a division*. But grant that all who voted for the amendment were in favor of its *final passage*. Is it not as clear as light, that the question was not a *party* question, when we see the Van Buren party divided 26 to 19? Besides, what party principle was there in it? In what manner did it connect itself with the politics of the Nation?

It is probable that some of the "whigs" and perhaps some who belong to other parties in politics, had permitted their zeal to lead them into extravagant promises of pecuniary benefit to their constituents from the Surplus Money. They may have done this or more—I do not know they did not. Let these men be denounced by their constituents for deception, if they practised it—if they have failed to make good their promises they deserve it no matter what party they belong to.—But if all such men were "whigs," it is no evidence that the laws of our last Assembly were or were not "*whig party*" measures. This is too plain for illustration.

Again: many suppose that the Act which appropriated 8000 dollars for draining *Matamuskeet Lake* was a part and parcel of the laws for disposing of the *surplus*. BUT THIS IS NOT SO. It had no connexion with that subject.—That money was appropriated from a different fund—that law passed by different votes—the Board of Internal Improvement had nothing to do with it—nor have the President and Directors of the Literary Fund any connexion with it. Zealous as I am in defending the action of our Assembly upon the subject of my essays, I do not undertake the defence of ALL they did upon other matters.—I leave the Matamuskeet Lake, therefore, where it belongs, and shall not discuss its merits or demerits. But I repeat that it has no connexion whatever with the laws by which the *Surplus* was disposed of. If that act has merits they belong to it, and not to our legislation upon the *Surplus*—and so if it possesses demerits they attach not to the Surplus laws or to those who enacted them.—If I may be allowed to use a homely but pertinent adage, "*Let every tub stand on its own bottom.*"

Having thus prepared the way for it, I shall enter upon my next essay with the hope of being able to vindicate the laws yet to be considered, as fully as I trust I have already vindicated those heretofore discussed.

MENTOR.

STATE AFFAIRS.

We commence publishing in to-day's paper a serious of Nos. on the subject of our State finances and State policy. They originally appeared in the Standard some months ago, but did not at the time attract our attention, or they would have been republished in the Examiner at an earlier period. The author writes in the spirit of a true son of North Carolina, and evinces a thorough acquaintance with our financial condition and resources. The result of his investigations exhibits a state of things that we were hardly prepared to believe if the evidence were not before our eyes. It must be gratifying intelligence to the people of North Carolina, to learn that there is a sum of nearly three millions of dollars in the Treasury, and the State free from debt! With this amount of money much good may be done if the people select men to represent them who have the requisite degree of talents and firmness to plan and execute the most desirable improvements; such as will invigorate and inspirit our languishing agriculture, and commerce, and be the means of arresting the tide of emigration that is continually flowing to the West. But hitherto if North Carolina Legislators have been distinguished for any thing it has not been for the wasteful expenditures they have made of the people's money—on the contrary, they have almost uniformly observed a cautious timid policy, which seems to have had an eye single to the preservation of their places instead of the advancement of the public weal. The consequence has been that for fear of doing something that might render them odious to the people, they have done nothing.

We rejoice to see the simultaneous movements that are making in different quarters in regard to internal improvements. Meetings have been held in Wilmington, Fayetteville and other places for the purpose of appointing Delegates to attend the Convention to be held in Greensborough on the 4th inst. where the practicability of constructing a Rail Road from Fayetteville to the Western part of the State, will be discussed together with other schemes of improvement—We wish them entire success, and that the farmers and merchants in that region may find it to their interest to go to Wilmington or Fayetteville with their produce, and to purchase goods, instead of throwing all the advantages of their external commerce into the lap of a sister State.

Other movements are going forward that indicate a favorable change of public sentiment in regard to the true interests of North Carolina. Our citizens begin to inquire into the natural advantages possessed by this State in comparison with those of its neighbors, and we rejoice heartily that the result of these inquiries proves clearly that North Carolina possesses as good harbors, and as fertile a soil, as any of the Atlantic States—and probably the richest mines in the world. With these resources of wealth, nothing in the world is wanted but energy and enterprize to make North Carolina one of the most flourishing States in the Union.

We intend to publish in our next number an article from the Raleigh Star, in relation to the superior advantages of Beaufort Harbor and the propriety of constructing the Central Road. It will be a proud day for North Carolina when that great work is completed.—*Oxford Examiner.*

THE LATEST "EXPEDIENT."

The latest project of the Administration, for regulating the fiscal affairs of the Government, yesterday passed the Senate by a majority of five votes. What the precise nature and effect of that bill are, the reader will be able to understand by an attentive perusal of Mr. Webster's remarks upon its passage, which will be found in the preceding columns.

That bill is, in brief, an attempt to empower the President of the U. States, of his own mere will and pleasure, to do that which the Sub-Treasury bill proposed to do by legislative action. In other words, the Senate now asks of the House of Representatives to grant permission to the President of the United States to do the very thing which the Senate has asked the House of Representatives itself to do, and which the House of Representatives has twice solemnly determined that it will have no hand in doing. That is the short of it.

The bill proposes, in truth, *to restore the reign of Jacksonism in all its "glory."*

It proposes to invest the President with an uncontrolled power to prescribe what sort of money shall be received in payment of dues to the Government, to the extent of requiring (if he choose) the whole revenue of twenty or thirty millions of dollars a year to be paid *exclusively in specie*.

It then proposes to leave it entirely at the discretion of the President to direct *where*, and *by whom*, and in what amounts and proportions, this specie, or whatever other money, *shall be kept*. So that, as under the reign above referred to, the money may be lent, by half millions at a time, or by ten times that amount at a time, to any bank or individual whatsoever whom the Executive may choose to trust, to propitiate, or to buy up, as men have been heretofore propitiated or bought up by means of the deposites. It proposes, of course, also, to empower the President to punish, by a withdrawal of the deposites, any such depository as his displeasure may chance to light upon, just as the late President of the United States visited his displeasure on the Bank of the United States by the removal from it of the public deposites.

Finally, after clothing the President with this more than regal power, the bill proposes to place it all within the cover and protection of THE VETO. For, the power which it is now proposed to confer upon the President, if the House concur with the Senate, will be beyond the reach of remedy by legislation, so long as a single vote more than one-third of the members in either House of Congress shall stand by the President in the exercise of it.—*Nat. Int. July 3.*

Defiance of Congress and the People.—In the House of Representatives, a few days ago, Mr. Cambreleng, the administration leader, used the following language:

"How can it possibly affect the trade or banks of the country, whether Congress should or should not regulate, by particular laws, a system *which is already established by a few general laws and which must in any event be continued for years to come!* Suppose we reject this bill, and go home—does the sub-treasury cease? *No, sir, it must continue, through* 1838, '39, '40 *and* '41, *in spite of all the lamentations here.*"

The audacity of this declaration can only be properly appreciated after a review of the circumstances under which it was made. The executive branch of the government of the United States, after the suspension of specie payments, adopted what is commonly known as the Sub-Treasury system.—Feeling, however, that the establishment of the mode of keeping and disbursing the public money belonged, of right, to the legislative rather than to the executive Department, the Executive convened a special session of Congresss. He appealed to that Congress to confirm the system he had adopted, and to make it the settled law of the land. Congress refused and adjourned. The system is continued until the regular meeting of Congress. Every effort is made to obtain a ratification of the executive action—but in vain.

After a session of more than six months, and after full discussion, Congress again refuses, by a most decided vote, to legalise this executive system. It declares its repugnance to it in the most direct and unequivocal manner. It tells the Executive, that it is not a system which the Legislature can sanction. It declares it, in effect, to be an usurpation of the functions of the Legislature, and an unauthorized stretch of executive power.—And what is the spirit in which this sentiment of the Legislature is met by the Executive? Does he ask that Congress, in the legitimate exercise of its constitutional power, will point out to the Executive its pleasure in the premises, and prescribe for him a rule by which he shall be governed? Let the language of Mr. Cambreleng answer. Coming into the Legislative Hall, rustling with the robes of executive confidence, he introduces the project of the Executive with the insulting declaration, in advance of all Legislative action, that, whether Congress ratify the course of the Executive or prescribe some other course, matters not. The system which this law proposes to establish by legislative authority is already established by executive authority, and will be persisted in, *"in spite of all the lamentations here or elsewhere."* This is the language of the organ of the Executive.

Now, if the establishment of the mode of keeping and disbursing the public money be, indeed, within the proper province of the Legislature, it is impossible to imagine any thing more insulting than this language of the Executive. We call it the language of the Executive because it is distinctly understood that, upon the occasion referred to, Mr. C. spoke by the authority of the President. Considered in this light, what is it, but, in substance, a command to the National Legislature to pass a law in conformity with the wishes of the Executive, under a threat that, whether the law be passed or not, the Executive has determined to carry out its provisions. The language of Elizabeth to the Parliament of Great Britain, after her accession to the throne, was scarcely more regal. She had assembled them, she said "that they might consult respecting a uniform order of religion—might remove abuses and enormities, and provide for the safety of the state against its foreign and domestic enemies. They were not, however, to suppose that their concurrence was necessary for these purposes—the queen could have effected them—if she pleased—of her own authority—but she rather sought contentation by assent and surety by advice, and she was willing to require of her loving subjects, nothing which they were not contented freely and frankly to offer. It was not for Parliament to draw her wishes to their liking, or to frame her will to their fantasy. Their's it was to beg, not to prescribe; to obey, not to bind."

An obsequious Parliament permitted this assumption of supreme power to go unrebuked. Will an American Congress subject itself to the imputation of allowing even a grosser arrogation of the whole functions of the government to pass into a precedent?

Baltimore Chronicle.

Mr. Cambreleng's Declaration.—"Suppose we reject this bill and go home, does the Sub-Treasury cease? No, Sir, it must continue as it is now, *the law of the land*, and will continue through 1838, '39, '40, and '41, IN SPITE OF ALL THE LAMENTATIONS HERE OR ELSEWHERE."

TREASURY NOTES.

The whole amount of Treasury notes authorized by the act of 12th of October, 1837, has been issued by the Treasurer of the United States, viz: $10,000,000.

The amount returned to the Treasury for duties and lands, and in payment of debts, is about $6,570,000.

There has been issued up to this day, under the provisions of the act of 21st of May, 1838, $4,904,014 25.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 2, 1838.

Mr. Bond, in his late speech, discloses the fact that the Money of the People has been used to buy prints of Gen. Jackson, and now of Martin Van Buren, for almost every room in each of the departments at Washington! During the Administration of Mr. Adams, the State Department was censured for purchasing a print of General WASHINGTON. How the times have changed since the 'retrenching' party came into power!!!—*Clermont Courier.*

The Madisonian publishes an old fourth of July speech, delivered by Senator Buchanan, just after the war, in which he abused the "Democrats" without stint. He is now a leader among the *modern* Democrats, however!

There is great complaint in Buffalo and in Western New York of the appointment of Mr. Dorsheimer as postmaster of Buffalo. So great is his ignorance, says the Buffalo Advertiser, that he has been obliged to call upon his neighbors to decipher his letters. Being a foreigner, the probability is, he is but imperfectly acquainted with the English language.

If it is proper, that the general Government should receive nothing but gold and silver in payment, why is it not proper, that the State Governments and the City Governments should demand specie in payment of their dues? If one is right, the other is right, for subtlety cannot draw a distinction between them. We should like to see the Tories propose to refuse paper for the state and city taxes.—*Louis. Journal.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

Mr. Editor: Your paragraph from the New York Evening Star, citing the unparalleled speed from Wilmington to Charleston and back, calls to my recollection the statement made to me by a friend, who left Augusta, Georgia, on Tuesday morning at 6 o'clock, and reached this town in time for breakfast, (7 o'clock,) on Wednesday morning; about 25 hours.

[The distance is 296 miles.]

The Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company received, on the 4th, an additional locomotive upon their road, from the factory of D. J. Burr & Co., of Richmond.—*Ib.*

Swimming.—A sailor named Samuel Brown, we are informed, swam, for a wager, from Smith's Foundry in Alexandria, to Fort Washington, a distance of nearly *eight miles!* He was accompanied by a boat, to see that all was fair. This feat was performed on Wednesday evening.—*Gazette.*

The Express Mail.—It was stated in the House of Representatives, a few days since, by Mr. Yell, of Arkansas, that in many instances, on the Southern route, the regular mail has been purposely delayed in order to show off the advantages of the express mail! This is one of the post office reforms of Mr. Kendall for which he has received great praise!

The Patriots totally Defeated.—The Buffalo Advertiser, of Tuesday afternoon, furnishes the following, which, if true, as it probably is, will terminate the disturbances which have been created in that quarter. It is, however, most probably exaggerated.

"Accounts have been received this morning, from Canada, of the entire defeat of the insurgent force in the neighborhood of the Short Hills, yesterday, and the capture of their stagdards and ringleaders. A large body of troops, and 800 Indian warriors, had been previously collected in their rear, and gradually hemmed them in. It is said that there are many Americans among the prisoners, who will most probably be tried by a Field Court Martial and be executed forthwith. All communication across the river has been suspended, and the boats drawn up to prevent the escape of any parties still lurking in the woods.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

STATEMENT exhibiting the number of American and Foreign vessels, with their tonnage, which cleared from the following districts during the year ending on the 30th September, 1837, compiled from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury to the present session of Congress.

	American.		Foreign.		T'al A. & F.	
	No	Tons.	No	Tons.		
Petersburg, Va.	10	2748			10	2748
Norfolk, Va.	73	12771	73	12222	146	24993
Newbern, N. C	29	3062	1	48	30	3110
Camden, N. C.	28	2567			28	2567
Edenton,	15	1611	2	261	17	1872
Plymouth,	15	1392			15	1392
Washington,	31	3568	3	216	34	3784
Beaufort,	1	249			1	249
Wilmington,	171	25600	34	3929	205	29529

Mr. HALE: As every thing connected with the commerce of North Carolina, and particularly that portion of it which is carried on through the port of Wilmington, is a matter of interest to the most of your readers, I beg you will give an insertion to the annexed table, showing the amount of tonnage, American and Foreign, which has cleared at the respective ports here referred to. It will be seen that the port of Wilmington far exceeds any other in this State, and is very considerably beyond the cherished seaport of the Old Dominion. If, with all the disadvantages under which she has laboured, Wilmington has been able to maintain so respectable a trade, both foreign and domestic, what might not be her destiny, if the rich products of the Western part of the State were poured into her lap, by means of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road? What quantities of Iron Ore, Copper Ore, Lead, Coal, with ten thousand other articles, the products of the fertile lands of the West, might not from her port find a foreign market, enriching the cultivator of the soil and the merchant?

So much has public attention been directed to the trade of Virginia and South Carolina, that but few have a correct idea of the value of the trade carried on in North Carolina. It is time, however, that North Carolinians should begin to develope the capacity and resources of their own State. If they would see her as she ought to be, they cannot too soon commence, nor too rigorously prosecute, works of Internal Improvement.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor:—In these days when business is dull, and news scarce; while the intense heat makes one feel disposed to loll away his time in some cool shade rather than seek opportunities for severe mental exertion, perhaps the incidents of a journey to one of our oldest interior towns, and the remarkable things observed on the way, may afford recreation to those who have nothing more important to engage their attention.

Well then for the company. Some half a dozen young ladies, with gentlemen enough to take care of them, and horses and carriages enough to transport them. And now for the road, "keep the plain travelled path, and when you have crossed the river, keep straight forward; don't turn to the right or the left." In the plain road—so onward we went, over roots and stumps, and poles, with a shaking and twitching this way and that sufficient to make a Dutchman mad.—"Can this be the road!" "Yes, it is the plain track," so onward we trudge in cheerful glee, thinking the next mile will be better, when lo! all at once we are at the end of our track, smack up to a huge pile of logs by the side of a stream. "Zounds take the log roads; this is too provoking;" but what is the use of scolding?—so backward we wend our way, and hailing our old pilot, we find we should have kept the plain, "right-hand" travelled path. So in the right hand track we resume our course. And now we redouble our speed to make up for the vexation. Away we hasten over poles and holes, and deep sands, under a scorching sun, each of which circumstances can afford misery enough to constitute a State Penitentiary for the condemned culprit. "Can this be the road?" cries the foremost. "Yes, go on; we shall soon find a house where we can inquire." A house in a dense, uncultivated forest! Yes, a house we found; and it proved to be one of those Academic establishments, which the patriotic inhabitants of some unseen neighborhood have erected, where a wise pedagogue may direct the young how to shoot their ideas. It is built of logs in the same manner that boys used to build cob houses in days of yore. The crevices served the double purpose of letting in air and light, and as a medium of observation to those within and without. And there was reason to believe that for the latter purpose, at least, it was faithfully used, for the broad staring eyes of some 20 or 30 inmates could be seen between the poles, stretching and glaring like the eye of a deer in a torch light by night. They had probably never seen such a company before. And what a scrambling and huddling when we rode up to inquire the road. But alas! none can tell;—so onward we push till some five miles brought us to a solitary habitation. "Is this the road to ——?" "O, no, you have come out of your way some half a dozen miles." There now, what a pity!—Kind reader, do you know the pleasure of being lost in the piney woods, and being obliged to trace your way back, through sand half-leg deep to your horse? If you do, then pity our doleful condition; but if you do not, then don't laugh at our misfortune, for you too may fall into the same pickle if you travel, and you may be glad, too, if you do not get into the swamps and the bogs. But there is no time for debate. "You may take a cross road, and thus save a considerable part of the distance." Well, then, for the cross road, over stumps and stones, hills and vallies, across logs and around fallen trees, through bushes and creeks, till at last the directed mark, an old Church, meets our eye. A Church in the woods! We remember once to have heard of a man who found a Church in a similar situation in one of the Northern States, who offered to pawn it as a piece of lost property found upon the way. But *this*, we are sure, no one would take as a pledge to any amount; for whatever it once was, "Ichabod" was now written all over its walls. Windows broken, doors thrown down, the walls shored up on this side and that, the bushes growing in the very entrance, with nothing but a large congregation of the dead in front, and many an imperishable monument to tell that this had been a celebrated place in the annals of former times. And what has wrought such a change? One of the spiritual sons born in this place, once told the sad tale of this change: 'The fathers were a race of [illegible] ous, hardy people, who labored six days [illegible] week, and scrupulously devoted the [illegible] the service of their God in this [illegible] planted orchards, they sewed their fields [illegible] make a disposal of their surplus produce [illegible] distilleries. They manufactured the [illegible] draught, their children partook, and the [illegible] house, said the speaker, tells the tale of [illegible] sult.' The blight of heaven fell upon [illegible] gregation, and naught but the crumbling [illegible] yard and the dilapidated house are left [illegible] the former prosperity.

But we have wandered from our subject [illegible] Church was designated as a land-mark [illegible] course. We passed the ruins and soon [illegible] the travelled road, for which we were [illegible] hoping that our troubles were now at [illegible] But behold a new road cut around a wild[illegible] ed enclosure, wrought scarcely enough [illegible] the track. What a vexation after a day [illegible] under a burning sun! but onward we [illegible] one side, down the other, over roots and [illegible] turning now this way, now that, till we [illegible] wished ourselves any where else than [illegible] Reader, if you ever get into a pet about [illegible] dition, take a carriage and travel over one [illegible] new roads a few hours, and you will go [illegible] contented as a child.

Well, again in the old travelled path, [illegible] we move, imagining all troubles are past. [illegible] miles brought us to one of those pieces [illegible] ground where, for the safety of the [illegible] rail way has been cautiously prepared. [illegible] this we must pass, sometimes up, sometimes [illegible] twitching this way and that, sometimes [illegible] with one foot, sometimes with the other [illegible] times erect and sometimes half-overturned, [illegible] and pounded about till scarcely a spot remains [illegible] bruised, then to sum up the whole, crash! [illegible] that?" Well stop, tie up, and mend as [illegible] we can. A plague on these rail roads say I. [illegible] The evening curtain had dropped, and weary [illegible] nature had collected all her train on the [illegible] such a croaking, and grunting, and croaking [illegible] er before was heard, and half-stunned and [illegible] frightened with the noise, glad were we, when [illegible] merging from this place of darkness and [illegible] we descried at a distance the light glimmering [illegible] the dwelling of man. We pushed on with [illegible] all possible energy and soon found ourselves [illegible] the midst of the well known and [illegible] town of Haywood. A light brighter than [illegible] directed us to the only house of entertainment [illegible] We greeted the landlord, and were glad [illegible] fatigues and vexations of the day, to find [illegible] lodged under the friendly roof, and [illegible] a family, and with so sociable a man [illegible] rer. And now that we have hobbled in [illegible] rable spot, let us look around and see [illegible] Haywood! The name of a spot that has [illegible] scene of adventures enough to furnish [illegible] for half a dozen volumes for Cooper or [illegible] spot where more games have been [illegible] tunes made and lost, and in a short time [illegible] most any of equal extent that can be [illegible] apart from all these adventitious circumstances [illegible] Haywood is one of the most delightful and [illegible] esting places Nature has given to Carolina, [illegible] uated in the very centre of the State, at the [illegible] fluence of two branches that make one of [illegible] most important rivers; surrounded by a rich [illegible] fertile country, abounding with all the [illegible] materials for building and carrying on [illegible] business, it must, if the spirit of enterprize [illegible] awakes among us, ultimately become to us [illegible] a Lowell or Manchester is to the United [illegible] States. The wild speculations which were [illegible] there before the country was prepared for [illegible] ment, and before men had learned what [illegible] would admit of improvement, have sunk [illegible] into disrepute, so that people seem to [illegible] overlook as once they were to exist. But [illegible] wood is no contemptible spot. In all the [illegible] land of the Mississippi, we do not believe [illegible] fertile tract can be found than on the point [illegible] confluence of the rivers. There is a [illegible] of wheat growing there this year that will [illegible] ver 30 bushels to the acre. And such [illegible] corn and clover we do not often find as [illegible] as are there. The high and elevated [illegible] the rear are rich, and, overlooking the [illegible] ing country, present delightful and healthy [illegible] for dwellings. Nothing is wanting but [illegible] and capital to make the town a centre of [illegible] and a most inviting spot for residence.

GREENSBOROUGH, July [illegible]

Internal Improvement Convention.—The Convention assembled on the 4th inst. about half past 10 o'clock, A. M. On motion of the Hon. John M. Dick, His Excellency, E. D. Dudley, took the chair, and H. B. Elliott, of Randolph, was appointed Secretary. After the organization of the Convention, the members present proceeded to enroll their names: when it appeared that the following Counties and Towns were represented, to wit: Guilford, Rockingham, Randolph, Chatham, Wilmington, Fayetteville, Hillsborough, Salisbury, and Lexington. After the appointment of a Committee on the State of the State, consisting of one delegate from each county and town represented, also a General Committee, to whom propositions in relation to Internal Improvement were to be submitted, &c. &c. making it the duty of said committee to report thereon to the convention soon as practicable; and after summing up matter and referring it to these commitees for consideration, the Convention adjourned (after [illegible] clock, P. M.) to meet again at 10 o'clock Thursday morning. After adjournment the delegates, accompanied by many of the citizens, repaired to G. C. Town's Hotel, and partook of a Public Dinner given by a portion of the citizens of Town to the Delegates, and strangers. Mr. Townsend. The table was [illegible] with varieties.

We regret that the want of time and space will preclude the proceedings of the Convention as reported by the Secretary from our columns this week.—*Patriot.*

The season of harvest is just over, and our farmers have been favored with an unusually fine crop of wheat; this has been the case throughout the country as far as we have heard. A more abundant harvest has not been known for many years. Oats promise equally well, and corn now looks fine.—*Salisbury Carolinian.*

Crops.—The Cotton in this part of the Country, though small, and backward in growth, has a very good stand, and promises if the remainder of the season should be good, to turn out much better than was anticipated a few weeks ago. We received some days since, several full blown blossoms from the plantations of William Chambers, Esq., and Col. Robert Macnamara. This is quite early for Cotton to bloom in this favorable season, but must be considered very forward at this particular time.

Salisbury Carolinian.

Suicide.—A lad of 18 years of age committed suicide at Masonborough Sound on the 24th ult. He first attempted to cut his throat, but finally blew his brains out with a rifle. The ball passed through his head and carried off the whole of the upper portion, scattering his brains upon the walls and floor.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 11, 1838.

Greensborough Convention.—From our Delegates who has returned from meeting, we learn the cheering fact, that the interest is felt in all that part of the State on the subject of Internal Improvement generally, and of any scheme especially which will serve to concentrate our efforts within our own State. The best results are anticipated from the Convention, and from the information elicited, in regard to our resources, but from the action of the Convention recommended to be held at Raleigh during the sitting of the next Legislature. It is very evident that the people of North Carolina are not satisfied with their present condition; and the only mode in which we can hope to improve it, is to agitate the subject, by Conventions and otherwise, until the proper influence is exerted upon the people and the Legislature, and some effectual is undertaken and carried forward. The State has the means, and the people have the means and the credit to every thing they will. Let something be done: above all, let the doors to our North Carolina be unlocked.

From that the meeting was organized, by appointing Governor Dudley to the Chair, and Son of Judge Dick, of Greensborough, as Secretary, on appointment of Henry B. Elliott, of Randolph, Secretary, on motion of Mr. John Beard, Jr. of Salisbury.

The following Delegates appeared and took their seats, viz:—

For *Wilmington* —Dr. Frederick J. Hill and Lord.

For *Orange* —Charles T. Haigh, Charles P. Mallett, Covington J. Orrell.

For *Guilford County* —Hon. John M. Dick, John Gilchrist, Andrew Lindsay, Henry Humphreys, John A. Foulks, Wilson Hill, Charles Joseph Gibson, Nathan Hunt, Jr., John A. Gilmer, S. J. M. Lindsay, Daniel Clapp, Nathan Worth, Jona. W. Fields, Dr. David Worth, Dr. Collin, and Jesse Thompson.

For *Randolph County* —Henry A. London, John H. Haskew, and Benj'n. Houze.

For *Rowan* —Gen. Alex'r Gray, Jesse Harper, Dr. Wm. Elliott, Jonathan Redding, Dr. Jonathan Brown, Jesse Walker, and Hugh McCain.

For *Davidson County* —Gen Jas. Cook, Col. Giles W. Mumford, Jacob Waynesburg, L. M. Gilbert, John Thomas, G. A. Miller, J. L. Clemmons.

For *Cumberland* —Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Charles Winslow, Col Robert Macnamara, Maj. John Beard, Dr. Robert Lock.

For *Lincoln* —Henry M. Dusenberry, Robert Fosset, and Caswell A. King.

For *Yadkin* —Henry K. Nash, and John Cameron.

For *Buncombe County* —Jos. A. Twitchell.

The whole number of Delegates present, 50.

Mr. Dudley addressed the Convention at length, on the subject of Internal Improvement, the resources of the State, the condition of its trade, the different schemes of relieving our condition, &c. Whilst according the proper meed of praise to other States, the Governor dwelt particularly on the importance of opening the trade of the State to our own ports, by a Rail Road to the navigable waters at the highest point. He drew a comparison between the facilities of water transportation, where that exists he had, and any other mode; and urged the pre-eminent importance of a Road from the West to Fayetteville, the head of navigation. We understand that the address abounded with valuable statistical information, and sound and patriotic views, and was highly gratifying to a large assemblage of people.

On motion of Dr. Frederick J. Hill,

Resolved, That a Committee on the Statistics of the State be appointed, to be composed of one Delegate from each representation.

The several Delegations selected Messrs. Gen. C. Lord, Charles T. Haigh, H. A. London, Gen. Gray, Col. Pearson, Col. Winslow, Gilmara, R. A. King, H. K. Nash, and John Twitchell.

On motion of Gen. Jas. Cook,

Resolved, That a General Committee be appointed, consist of one Delegate from each County represented in this Convention, to whom shall be referred all propositions in relation to Internal Improvements, which may be submitted, and report to this Convention, as soon as may be practicable.

Messrs. Nathan Mendenhall, Charles P. Mallett, Dr. F. J. Hill, J. H. Haughton, Jas. Worth, Gen. Cook, Maj. Beard, H. Shaw Shipperberry, John Cameron, and J. A. Twitchell, were selected.

On motion of Nathan Mendenhall,

Resolved, That it be referred to the General Committee to report to the Convention on the advantages and disadvantages of the Ridge Route from Fayetteville to the Western part of North Carolina.

On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq.,

Resolved, That the advantages and disadvantages of the several routes for a Central Rail Road be referred to the General Committee, to report to this Convention.

On motion of Gen. Jas. Cook,

Resolved, That the General Committee be instructed to inquire into and report upon the best means for raising funds, to be expended on objects of Internal Improvement; and further, that said Committee be instructed to inquire into and report upon the expediency of the State embarking in a general system of Internal Improvements.

On motion of John H. Haughton, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Committee appointed on the part of the State of North Carolina be instructed to take into consideration and report upon the advantages and disadvantages of the Port of Wilmington, as connected with a direct trade between the South and foreign ports.

Previous to the assembling of the Convention on Friday morning, the General Committee, to whom the whole subject had been thoroughly discussed, made a report, without recommending any specific work, not because of any clashing of interests, but simply for the purpose of leaving the whole subject open for the Convention which the Committee recommended should assemble at Raleigh on the first Monday in December next.

Mr. A. Gilmer, Esq. of Greensborough, in an able and eloquent speech moved to adopt the report by inserting a distinct recommendation of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.

Several other gentlemen participated in the debate, including Gen. Cook, John M. Dick, Esq. N. Mendenhall, Col. Pearson, Maj. Gen. Beard, J. H. Haughton, and Dr. J. Hill.

Finally, the amendment was *unanimously* adopted.

Mr. C. Lord, Esq. from the Committee on Statistics, made, as we learn, a very interesting report, which we hope to publish at an early day.

The Convention adjourned on Thursday afternoon, leaving the impression upon the minds of its members, that the ball is once more put in motion which *must* lead to a change in our condition. So may it be!

The Davidson Lead Mine.—We understand that the works at this mine are carried on with great spirit and success. From 40 to 50 hands are employed, and Mr. King expected to have his smelting furnace in operation in the course of this week, when he would be able to turn out 4000 lbs. of lead a day.

The Guilford Copper Mine, is in like manner worked with most flattering results. Upwards of 120 tons of the Ore have passed through this town, on the way to England. All of this was hauled here by wagons.

We understand that the enterprising agent and proprietor of the Lead Mine is willing to contract to pay at least $10,000 per annum of freight, for transportation of Lead alone, to a Rail Road, if brought within any reasonable distance of the mines.

It is easy to perceive, that these articles, together with the Iron and Coal with which this region abounds, must of necessity seek the nearest point of water navigation. Their weight precludes distant transportation in any more expensive mode. They must come, therefore, to this place, and the opening of a Rail Road from this place to their neighborhood, would open a boundless source of wealth to the Middle and Western part of North Carolina.

Commerce of North Carolina.—Some of our readers will probably be surprised at the comparison of the Tonnage cleared at Wilmington, with that of other ports in this State and Virginia, as exhibited in a communication inserted in this paper.

In addition to the facts there stated, we find, on examining the same document, that the total amount of Tonnage entered during the last year, was,

In North Carolina,	25,027 tons.
In Virginia,	22,971 "
In South Carolina,	58,688 "

The total amount cleared during the same period, was,

In North Carolina,	43,230 tons.
In Virginia,	45,959 "
In South Carolina,	88,665 "

Tonnage owned, at Petersburg, Va.	4.911
Richmond,	6.632
Norfolk,	12 721
Wilmington, N. C.	8.639
Edenton,	6.570
Camden,	5 857
Newbern,	2,576
Washington,	3.404
Beaufort,	1.245
Plymouth,	1.434
Ocracocke,	2,222

The aggregate Tonnage owned in

North Carolina, is	31,941 "
Virginia,	43,439 "
South Carolina,	23,637 "

The following list of Factories in North Carolina, in operation and in process of construction, is taken from the Salisbury Carolinian. We correct an error as to the ownership of the Cross Creek Factory in this town, and supply an omission of the Phenix Woollen Factory in this town.

COTTON MANUFACTORIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Since we became proprietors of the Carolinian, we have taken some pains to obtain all the information within our reach, concerning the Cotton Manufactories in North Carolina, knowing that it would prove interesting to our readers. Our list is not yet complete, but even as far as it goes, many of our own Citizens will be surprised to see the progress Nhrth Carolina has made in the establishment of Manufactories:—it should be recollected that all these establishments, with the exception of two or three, have sprung up within the past three or four years. The following is, as far as we can ascertain,

A List of the Cotton Factories in actual operation in North Carolina.

1. Factory at the Falls of Tar River, in Edgecomb County. This is the oldest in the State; owned by a Company.

2. Factory near Lincolnton, Lincoln County, built by a Company,—but is now owned by Mr. John Hoke.

3. One at Fayetteville, owned by Mr. Mallett.

4. Another at Fayetteville, owned by Benbow & Co.

5 One in Greensborough,—steam power, owned by Mr. Humphreys.

6. One at Milton, owned by an incorporated Company.

7. One at Mocksville, Davie county, owned by Mr. Thomas McNeely.

8. One, or perhaps two, in Orange County, owned by Companies.

9 One at Salem, steam power, recently started, owned by a Company.

10. One in Randolph County, owned by a Company.

11. One at Lexington, Davidson County,—steam power, if not already started, will be, within a few days, owned by a Company.

Besides these, there are others now in the progress of building, and will soon be in operation.

List of Factories now being built.

1. One at Rockfish, near Fayetteville, a fine water power, owned by a Company.

2 One near Rockingham, in Richmond County, water power,—owned by a Company.

3. One on Deep River, near Ashborough, owned by a Company.

4. One near Leaksville, on Dan River, building of stone, owned by John M. Morehead, Esq.

5. One in Surry County, on Hunting Creek, owned by Mr. Douthet.

6. One on the Yadkin a few miles below Stokes' Ferry, in Montgomery County, owned by Mr. Edward Burrage & Co.

7. One on the South Yadkin River, 10 miles N. W. of Salisbury, owned by Messrs. Fisher & Lemly.

8. The Phœnix Woollen Factory, for spinning and weaving, in Fayetteville, owned by James H. Hooper, John Stokes Pearson and Charles Beatty Mallett, Esqrs. will be in operation in a few weeks.

We understand that several wealthy individuals have purchased the Buckhorn Shoals below Haywood, in Chatham County, with a view of erecting a Cotton Factory,—but have not learned whether they have yet commenced operations.

It is also understood that an English gentleman has purchased Fullenwider's Iron Works,—intending not only to enlarge the Iron Establishment, but to erect a Woollen Manufactory.

We also learn that there is a large Cotton Manufactory either in actual operation, or will be soon, in Northampton County.

Beside these, it is very probable that there may be one, or two others in the State, either in actual operation, or in the progress of erecting.

From these facts it will be seen that North Carolina is making rapid progress in Cotton Manufacturing; and we think the work has just commenced. Her facilities are so great that the business once started, must go on. We have water power abundant, and cheap. We have the raw material at hand, and what is remarkable, labor in the Western Counties of North Carolina, is cheaper than in New England.

The effects of the Establishments already in operation begin to be felt throughout the State: three years ago immense quantities of Cotton yarns were brought into the State by our Merchants from the North, and sold to our citizens:—now, not a hank is brought;—our own establishments not only supply our wants for home consumption, but are beginning to export the article. Parcels of North Carolina yarns have already been sent to market in the City of New York, and find a ready sale at fair profits. Even now, several of our establishments are making preparations to commence the weaving of coarse cottons. We may venture the opinion that in two years, North Carolina will not only supply the demand for her own consumption with the coarser cotton fabrics, but also send them out for sale into the markets of the world.—On the whole, the Manufacturers of the Northern States need not much longer count North Carolina as one of their markets; they may rather regard her as a competitor, and one who, from the great advantages she possesses, will soon become very formidable.

Candidates for Columbus County.—Messrs. Augustus Smith, (Whig,) and Marmaduke Powell, (Adm.) are the candidates in the Commons. A correspondent informs us that "Mr. Smith's election is sure."

We are authorized to announce Dr. J. H. Montgomery as a candidate for the State Senate for the District of Moore and Montgomery. Also, Messrs. Thomas Pemberton, William Harris, and Wm. Swearingen, as candidates for the House of Commons for Montgomery County. They are all Whigs.

We are requested to announce Edward Graham, (Whig,) of Robeson county, as a candidate for the State Senate, for the District of Richmond and Robeson.

Wake.—In addition to the Candidates in Wake, heretofore announced, the last Register mentions John J. L. McCullers, (Whig,) for the Commons.

Rowan and Davie.—Messrs. Robert N. Flemming and Samuel Ribelien, are candidates for the Senate, and Messrs. Rufus H. Kilpatrick, Hamilton C. Jones, Wm. D. Crawford, Adam Roseman, and Jesse A. Clement, for the Commons, in these Counties, which, having been divided since the formation of the new Constitution, have their representation in common. All the above are announced as Whigs, except the two last, whose politics are not stated.

Candidates in Davidson.—Senate, Dr. Wm. R. Holt and John W. Thomas, Esq. Commons, Charles Brummell, Dr. Burgess Bell, and Henry Walser—all Whigs.

CONGRESS.—The Vice President having vacated the Chair of the Senate on the 2d inst. Mr. King of Ala. was elected President *pro tem.* having received 30 votes, Mr. White 3, and 4 Scattering.

Mr. Wright's new Sub-Treasury bill passed the Senate on the 2d, by the following vote:—

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Clay, of Alabama, Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Mouton, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Smith, of Connecticut, Strange, Trotter, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Calhoun, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Indiana, Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—22.

When the bill went to the House, after a good deal of debate, the 2d section, containing the objectionable part, was stricken out, on motion of Mr. Legare, by a vote of 119 to 101. The vote was precisely the same as that on the rejection of the Sub-Treasury bill, except that 16 members were absent; and after the administration had been thus again defeated, the bill passed, 179 to 33. The following are the Nays, from which it will be seen, that not a single Whig voted against the bill as it finally passed.

NAYS—Messrs. Atherton, Beatty, Buchanan, Bynum, Cushman, Dromgoole, Elmore, Fry, Griffin, Hawkins, Hubley, Wm. H. Hunter, Keim, Klingensmith, Logan, McKay, Moore, Noble, Paynter, Petrikin, Plumer, Potter, Reily, Richardson, Rives, Sheffer, Snyder, Thomas, Turney, Wagener, Webster, J. W. Williams, Yell—33.

We learn that some of the administration exultingly pretend that the Sub-Treasury bill has passed. They are certainly welcome to all the comfort they can derive from the passage of a bill against which not a single Whig voted, and which was opposed by 33 of their own most thorough-going partizans.

When the bill was returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendment of the House, the vote was as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Ken., Clayton, Crittenden, Cuthbert, Davis, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Knight, McKean, Merrick, Mouton, Nicholas, Preston, Rives, Roane, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White, Wright—29.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Clay, of Ala., King, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Smith, of Conn., Strange, Trotter, Wall, Williams, Young—17.

The following is the bill as it was finally passed:—

A BILL to modify the last clause of the 5th section of the deposite act of the 23d June, 1836, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c. That the last clause of the 5th section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the deposites of the public money," approved 23d June, 1836, declaring that the notes or bills of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which shall, after the 4th day of July, 1836, issue any note or bill of a less denomination than five dollars, shall be, and the same is hereby, modified, so that the interdiction as to the reception of the bills and notes shall not continue against any bank which has, since the said 4th day of July, 1836, issued bills or notes of a less denomination than five dollars, or which shall issue any such bills or notes prior to the first day of October, 1838; but that from and after the said last mentioned day the bills or notes of no bank shall be received in payment of any debt due to the United States, which bank shall after that date issue, re-issue, or pay out any bill or note of a denomination less than five dollars.

A great many bills were hurried through the House on the last days of the Session. Among them, were the bills to increase the Army; to improve Harbors; to create new Post Routes, (in which a provision was inserted by the House to abolish the Express mail, but stricken out by the Senate;) to provide for Fortifications; to provide against Steam boat accidents; &c.

Mr. STRANGE, on leave, introduced a bill granting to the widow of John A. Cameron (lost in the Pulaski) the amount of half a year's salary of her late husband as United States Judge for Florida. Read twice, by consent, advocated by Mr. STRANGE, opposed by Mr. CLAY, of Ala., and rejected on the question of its third reading: Yeas, Mr. Strange and Mr. Preston; nays 32.

We have no account of the proceedings of the two last days of the Session.

The Editors of the Greensborough Patriot have published a large edition of Mr. Bond's Speech, which they offer at the low price of $3 per 100, in quantities of 300 or more, or 4 cents each for a smaller number.

Louisiana Election.—Partial returns are received this morning by Express mail from the New Orleans Bulletin. After giving the poll in a few parishes, the Bulletin says, "The election of the Hon. E. D. White to Congress may now be considered certain, and scarcely any doubt remains of the success of A. B. Roman." [Both Whigs.]

The Columbia Telescope says, "it is understood in Washington that there is an Address to the people of the United States to be published about the time of the adjournment, preparing under the supervision of Messrs. Calhoun and Grundy. It is to embrace several subjects, but the main object is thought to be to identify Calhoun and Van Buren."

Provision for those whom the People reject.—The Hon. Felix Grundy of Tennessee, having been ejected by the People of Tennessee from the U. S. Senate, has been appointed by the President, with the advice of the Senate, Attorney General of the U. States, with a salary of $3,500, vice B. F. Butler, resigned. It only needs that the people put a mark of condemnation on a man to secure him the favor of this *Democratic* Administration—so called.

Mr. Clay.—A most unprincipled attempt has been made, by some presses and public men, to instil into the minds of the people an idea that Mr. Clay is in some way or other favorable to the abolitionists. The utter folly and falsity of such a charge are sufficiently manifest from the fact that Mr. Clay is, and always has been, a citizen of a slave-holding State, and is himself a slave-holder. And moreover, was the author of the scheme which so fully satisfied the South when Mr. Van Buren, through Mr. Rufus King, was using every effort to destroy the Union by the celebrated measure of Missouri restriction.

These slanderers of Mr. Clay have pretended to desire an expression of his views upon the subject. In a late debate between Mr. Calhoun and himself, in which the former condescended to insinuate such a charge, he has repelled it with scorn. The following is the substance of the debate:

Mr. Calhoun now repeated those insinuations—for they had hardly the character of charges—in which he had indulged against Mr. Clay during the abolition debates of the *last* winter, of being less ardent in defence of the domestic institutions of the South than he ought to be.

Mr. Clay repelled the imputation, and declared with peculiar emphasis, that if the day should arrive when an attack would be made upon the domestic institutions of the South, Mr. Calhoun never would be found in front of him in resisting those attacks. But he believed that the course of that Senator had done more to multiply abolitionists than all other causes combined.

He again urged in a lofty strain of eloquence the obligation to maintain the Union, and declared that the love of the Union, so deeply planted in the hearts of the American People, would crush every one opposed to it.

Economy.—The appropriations of this economical Administration at the present session of Congress, as stated by Mr. Cambreleng, had been 26,000,000 on the 4th inst. and would be increased to 34,000,000 by other bills to be passed after that time.

A good Joke.—The day after the defeat of the Sub-Treasury bill, the Globe published a pretended letter, such as it said the New York Correspondent of the National Intelligencer would probably write on hearing the joyful news. The letter was a combination of such stuff as the Globe is usually filled with, and just enough of common sense and truth to give it a little the appearance of genuineness. The Raleigh Standard, not discovering the real character of the pretended letter, copies it, as genuine, with an expression of deep indignation, at its extraordinary contents, which, says the Standard, "afford matter of instructive import to the American people!!" The letter and comments of the Standard and Globe occupy nearly a column in the most conspicuous part of the Standard. Of course we cannot suspect the Editor of *knowingly* palming off such a fiction upon his readers as truth; and yet it is one of the most remarkable instances of obtusity of intellect that we have seen. The Standard is a Temperance paper, or we should fear that our brother Editor had been celebrating the 4th too liberally. But no: the secret is, we fear, that the followers in the ranks are bound to receive as truth every thing that appears in the Globe, an obligation that full often leads them into error, though not often perhaps so ridiculously as in this case.

The Charleston Fire.—The Mayor of Charleston has published a complete list of all the contributions for the relief of the sufferers by the fire, accompanied by an eloquent expression of the public gratitude for the great liberality of the amount. We extract from the close the following

RECAPITULATION.

From South Carolina,	$76,771 66
Georgia,	29,830 57
Pennsylvania,	27,975 25
New-York,	14,510 00
Louisiana,	8,650 00
Massachusetts,	5,977 35
Virginia,	4,642 10
Alabama,	3,116 65
North Carolina,	3,005 00
Maryland,	3,362 17
Florida,	1,768 50
New-Hampshire,	397 62
Connecticut,	300 00
District of Columbia,	150 00
Rhode Island,	50 00
Grand Total,	$180,506 87

Blackwood's Magazine.—We are in receipt of this excellent work for May and June, the latter having been issued in New York on the 26th June, the same month in which it appeared in Edinburgh. This annihilation of time and space is effected by means of the steam ships, and the American publisher expresses the hope that his republication will hereafter frequently take place the same month as the original publication. We wish his enterprize all possible success.

The Knickerbocker.—We have received the June No. of this excellent Magazine, and as usual find a great variety of agreeable matter in it.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, July 9th, Henrietta Steamboat Co's. lighter Post Boy, with Salt, Sugar, &c. for J. Huske & Son, Yarbrough & Ray, Curtis & Myrover, Geo. McNeill, Joseph Baker, T. Sandford & Co. and J. Bebee, of this place,

The late Anniversary of American Independence was celebrated in this town with all the usual demonstrations of respect. The ceremonies of the day were in conformity with the order promulgated by the committee, and were conducted to the satisfaction of the public. The Address of the Rev. Mr. Buxton was remarkable for the originality of its design and execution, as well as for consistency with the character of the day and of the speaker.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon, about 100 gentlemen, including a number of invited guests, sat down to a handsome public dinner, provided by Mr. Henry Erambert, at Jordan's Grove. John Mac Rae, Esq. presided, assisted by Thos. L. Hybart, George S. Hodges and John H. Cook, Esqs.

The following Toasts were drunk, after the removal of the cloth:—

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The Day*—The fruits of its dawning are the inestimable institutions under which we live, a free and happy people.

Music. [*Hail Columbia.*—3 *cheers.*

2. *Our Revolutionary struggle*—The blood shed in it was the price of our liberty—let us ever be ready to make a like sacrifice for its preservation.

[*Yankee Doodle.*—3 *cheers.*

3. *George Washington*—The honored instrument with which the Deity redeemed a gallant people from oppression.—[*drank in silence.*]

[*Washington's March.*

4. *The President of the United States.*

[*American March*—9 *cheers.*

5. *The Constitution of the United States*—Its influence is extended throughout the civilized world—its conception and adoption have advanced the American people to the highest rank among the intellectual nations of the earth.

[*Hurrah.*—10 *cheers.*

6. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—The gallant defence of the country by land and sea.—[*Road to Boston.*—3 *cheers.*

7. *The State of North Carolina*—Powerful in resources, we rejoice that by the encouragement she is extending to Internal Improvements, she is at length awakened to a proper conception of her true interests.—[*Home, Sweet Home.*—6 *cheers.*

8. *The Governor of North Carolina.*

Governor's March.—3 *cheers.*

9. *The Fayetteville and Western Rail Road*—Among the most important works of Internal Improvement to the State, the people are looking to the State for its construction.

[*Cross Creeks March.*—12 *cheers.*

10. *The Greensborough Convention*—Assembled to declare the commercial independence of the State. May success crown its deliberations.

[*Success to Trade.*—6 *cheers.*

11. *Common Schools*—Great sources of enlightenment for the people—it is the first duty of the Legislature to devise a system for their establishment.

[*No Mistake.*—12 *cheers.*

12. *Benjamin Franklin and Roger Sherman*—practical mechanics—Their wise counsels and important services, ranked them high among the sages of the revolution.

[*Auld Acquaintance.*—12 *cheers.*

13. *Our fair country women*—"Beauty too rich for use, for earth too dear."

[*The Lass of Richmond Hill.*—24 *cheers.*

VOLUNTEERS.

By John McRae, Esq., President.—Capt. Bradford and his corps of artisans.

By T. L. Hybart, Esq., 1st Vice President.—The freedom of speech, the freedom of the press, and the liberty of conscience: Rights "inestimable to freemen—formidable to tyrants only."

By Geo. S. Hodges, Esq., 2d V. P.—The new States of the Confederacy: The brightest stars in the Constellation.

By John H. Cook, Esq., 3d V. P.—Western North Carolina: Too enlightened to be decoyed from her interest; too generous to desert her friends.

By Dillon Jordan, Esq.—The ballot box—A freeman's shield against oppression, never give it up.

By E. J. Halo, (a guest.)—North Carolina—Could I convert my heart's wishes into existent realities, what a glorious condition of honor and prosperity should be hers.

By P. Gallagher, Esq.—North Carolina—Her sons are honored in every clime, her daughters the fairest of the fair.

By Mr. Wm. Bell.—A continuation of a good understanding of peace and harmony between the United States, and the mother country.

By Joseph Arey, Esq.—The trial by jury and the Habeas Corpus—The great bulwarks of civil liberty.

By Mr. Murphy—Health and prosperity to the officers and artists of the North Carolina Arsenal.

By Mr. Murdock.—The United States Arsenal at Fayetteville—When constructed, may it be an establishment that reflects honor in peace, and in war a terror to all enemies.

By Dr. Thomas J. Jordan, (a guest.)—Our own, our happy America—the lightnings of heaven have yielded to her philosophy, the temptations of earth cannot seduce her patriotism.

By C. T. Gardner.—The memory of Gen. Warren—The first to plant the Tree of liberty, the first to water it with his blood.

By W. S. Roberts.—The North and South—Like two Brothers of the same family they may differ, but if a stranger interfere they unite in the common defence.

By Neill McPherson—George Washington—Liberty unsheathed his sword, necessity stained it, victory returned it to its scabbard.

By Gen. H. W. Ayer—The original 13 Confederated States—Their junior and juvenile 13 sisters, all of the same Pedigree, and all prepared and determined to sustain the declarations made by the older members of the family in 1776.

By M. B. Proctor.—The fair sex—May they never give their hearts or affections to any but those who have the valor and courage to defend them.

By the company.—Mr. Henry Erambert—The handsome provision he made for us this day proves that he can *carve* as well as *cut*, only he has *cabbaged* nothing.

The toasts were interspersed with humorous and patriotic songs, and many of them welcomed with hearty cheers. The best feeling prevailed, and the company separated at a reasonable hour, without the occurrence of any unpleasant circumstance.

An official Letter from Gen. Winfield Scott to His Excellency, Gov. Dudley, received yesterday, states that "almost the whole of the Cherokee Indians in North Carolina have already been collected for emigration, and will soon be here, (Athens, Tenn.) The few remaining in the Mountains of that State cannot remain out more than a day or two longer."—*Ral. Register.*

Important.—The Philadelphia Banks have one and all, agreed to resume specie payments on the 1st of August. This news has given great satisfaction to Wall street. Exchange on Philadelphia rose immediately to 1 per cent. and was in great demand. This is the most important feature in the Money Market that has occurred since the general suspension. The era of a return to a sound specie currency has now really commenced in earnest. All the Southern Banks will follow with as much rapidity as possible.

N. Y. Express.

Portrait Painting.—Messrs. Robert and James Bogle, of Fayetteville, N. C. are executing some very fine likenesses in this town. They are both very young men, but from their present attainments, we should not be surprised to hear of their ranking in a short period, with the very first artists of the nation. We assure such of our readers, as are disposed to secure *good likenesses* of themselves or their friends, that they can never expect a better opportunity, at a cheaper rate. The State of North Carolina never produced a fairer specimen of talent, or one more likely to do her honor. These young men come to us with the most flattering testimonials of moral as well as professional worth. We are glad to learn that they are likely to be patronized.

Salisbury Watchman.

MARRIED,

At the residence of J. Gales, jr. (near Washington city,) on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. Hawley, Capt. GEORGE DOUGLAS RAMSAY, U. S. A. to Miss ELIZA HENNEN GALES, only child of the late Col. Thos. Gales, of Louisiana.

DIED,

In Richmond county, on the 25th inst., MARY JANE, daughter of Walter L. and Susan Terry, aged 4 months and 19 days.

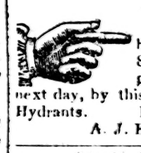
Happy infant—early blest,
Rest, in peaceful slumber rest,
Early rescued from the cares,
Which increase with growing years.

In Salem on the 29th ult. in the 82d year of his age, the Rev. GOTLEIB SHOBER, late a distinguished member of the Lutheran Church in this State.—The deceased was born in the State of Pennsylvania, and emgirated at an early age to this States, and was one of the first settlers of Salem.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—July 11.

Brandy, peach,	85 a 90	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 11½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	23	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13¾	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	8 a 9	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$3
Corn,	80 a 90	Tobacco, leaf,	3½ a 5
Candles, F. F.	18	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed,	75	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$8 a 8¾	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 10
Feathers,	40	Whiskey,	45
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	20 a 25

LOOK!



The "Water Works" will be cleansed on Thursday night 8 o'clock. All concerned must get a sufficiency of Water for the next day, by this hour, and then stop all their Hydrants. By order.

A. J. ERAMBERT, Sup. F. W. W.

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course. All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J. C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

SALES AT AUCTION.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

WILL sell, on Thursday, July 26th, for the purpose of closing their business, (owing to the intended departure of Mr. Thos. Sandford for the South,) all their Stock, consisting of

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, Spice, Soap, Tobacco, Cotton Bagging, Writing Paper, &c.

—ALSO—

3 pair of Patent Balances, Desks, and Counting Room Furniture.

ALSO, at same time, the boats Eliza and Pink, as they now lie at the Landing, in good order and well found in every respect.

Terms at Sale.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO, Auct'rs.

July 11, 1838. 1ts

NOTICE.

LOST yesterday, in the vicinity of Haymount, a POCKET BOOK, containing Forty-Five Dollars in Bank Bills and Specie—Also, a Note of John McPherson, of Chatham County, made payable to myself, dated in March, at 90 days, for One Hundred and Six Dollars. The finder will be liberally rewarded on delivery to me, and no questions asked. All persons are warned against trading for said note, as payment has been stopped.

THOS. S. LUTTERLOH.

July 11, 1838. 1-1w.

A GIRL LOST.

A SMALL mulatto girl slave, between 7 and 8 years of age, ran into the woods, from fright, on the 3d day of June last, and has not since been found, though sought for for nine days. Her name is MINERVA. She was of a slender form, and very straight. It is hoped that she has wandered to some other neighborhood or house, and may yet be found alive. Any information will be thankfully received and liberally rewarded.

MARY LIVINGSTON.

Near Montpelier P. O, Richmond County, July 7, 1838. } 1-3w-pd.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1838.

Warren Winslow, vs. Winthrop Eaton. } *Or. Attachment.*

Summoned E. L. & G. S. Hubbard, Boggan & Hammond, T. & J. M. Waddill, McCorkle & Hasty, and W. B. McCorkle, as Garnishees.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Winthrop Eaton, is not an inhabitant of this State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him: It is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made for six successive weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or Judgment will be entered up against him by default.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of said Court, at Office, in Fayetteville, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1838, and in the 62d year of American Independence.

[1] JNO. McLAURIN, Jr., *Clerk.*

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1838.

John W. Powell vs. Rial Willowby and Cader Willowby.

Sheriff levy on Land.—Levied on two hundred and five acres of Land, more or less, lying on Jacob Swamp, adjoining the land of Hugh Flowers and others, as the property of one of the defendants, Rial Willowby.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Rial Willowby, is a non-resident of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three successive weeks, notifying the said defendant Rial Willowby, to appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the 4th Monday in August next, then and there to shew cause, if any he has, why the Land so levied on shall not be condemned to satisfy plaintiff's demand.

Witness, Shadrach Howell, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday of May, A. D. 1838. S'DH. HOWELL, *Clerk.*

County Court Clerk's Office, Robeson County, July 7, 1838. } 1-3w

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

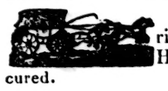
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

New Cheap GOODS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform their customers and friends generally, that they are now receiving their Spring and Summer

GOODS,

Consisting of a large and general assortment of Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, BONNETS, &c. &c.; all of which will be sold at reduced prices, as they are determined on closing their Dry Goods business. Those who wish to purchase and get bargains, would do well to call soon.

JOHNSON & MARTIN.

Fayetteville, April 10, 1838. 88tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE,

20 CASKS fresh new crop RICE,

By C. J. ORRELL.

February 15, 1838. 80tf.

Bordeaux Vinegar.

JUST RECEIVED, 1 Tierce best Bordeaux VINEGAR, For sale by

March 26, 1838. C. J. ORRELL.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED by the late arrivals a large and general assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Green, Adelaide and Brown CLOTHS, uncommonly cheap,

965 pieces Calicoes, 274 pieces Ginghams,

245 pieces French Muslins, Printed Lawns and Fancy Handkerchiefs, a large assortment,

Lace Edging and Bobinet Lace of all kinds, Italian and other Silks,

382 pieces Linen Drills, Summer Cloths and Vestings, Irish Linens, Long Lawns, Diapers and Table Covers,

A general assortment of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

With many other Goods, all which are offered at the lowest Market price, by Wholesale or Retail.

April 10, 1838. 88tf

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

200 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
300 bushels Cadiz do,
100 kegs White Lead in Oil, part pure,
110 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
100 kegs cut Nails,
20 barrels Calcined Plaister,
30 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
20 half do 1 do,
15 tons Iron, flat, square and round Bars, and Hoop Iron,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
5 casks London Porter,
Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe and Colemina Wines,
1 dozen baskets Champaign do,
15 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine,
20 boxes & half boxes Blond Raisins,
Common and English Dairy Cheese,
Hyson, Gunpowder, Imperial and Black Teas,
Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugar in Hhds. and Barrels.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

January 9, 1838. 75tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf

$50 Reward.

BROKE JAIL, on last night, two prisoners, one named WILLIAM M. ANDERSON, confined under sentence of the last Superior Court of Cumberland County for Manslaughter. He is about 25 years of age, common size, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, very good looking, and well dressed. He was branded with the letter M. in the left hand, the mark of which has not yet entirely disappeared.

The other is a negro man named TOBY, belonging to Col. Alexander Elliott of this county, taken up as a runaway and confined for safe-keeping. He is about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, and stout built. His right hand has the mark of a severe cut on the back, which renders his fingers stiff. His wife belongs to Wm. Boylan, Esq., in Raleigh, where he was taken up, and where it is probable he will again aim to get.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension of both, or $25 for either.

ANGUS McDONALD, Jailer.

Fayetteville, June 25, 1838. 99tf

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,

Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars. The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

Insurance, against fire, and on Marine and Inland Navigation, may be effected by application, personally, or by letter, at the office, or to any of the Company's Agents. The terms of Insurance will be as favorable as those of other good offices. On risks taken by Agents, losses will be paid, where the premiums are received.

THOMAS S. METCALF, President.

Directors.

Samuel Hale,	*Artemas Gould,*
Amory Sibley,	*John M. Adams,*
Solomon Kneeland,	*William H. Morgan,*
Moses Roff, Jun.	*Elisha Manton,*
Adam Johnston,	*William P. Rathbone,*
David W. St. John,	*Benjamin H. Warren,*
Jacob Moise,	*James P. Stuart,*
Hays Bowdre,	*Samuel H. Peck.*
Andrew J. Miller,	*George Parrott.*
Edward Padelford,	*Francis M. Robertson.*

WILLIAM T. GOULD, Secretary.

THE undersigned age asnts of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Willmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

$50 REWARD,

WILL be paid for the apprehension, and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man HARRY, who made his escape from W. Locke, in Lancaster District, S. Carolina, whilst on his way to Alabama. He is supposed to be lurking in the neighborhood of Jos. John Alston's, near Pittsborough, Isaac Roberts's on Deep River, in Moore County, or Wm. Murchison's Mills, in the upper end of Cumberland County.—He is rather light complected, 40 or 50 years of age, ordinary size and height. The above reward, instead of a similar reward offered by Wm. Locke, will be paid by the Subscriber on the recovery of the negro.

GIDEON SEAWELL.

Linden, Marengo County, Alabama, March, 1838. } 86tf.

Notice.

THE Subscriber having purchased the entire interest in the late Firm of Leete & Cook, duly notifies all persons having claims against the same, to present them to him; and those indebted either by Bonds, Notes or Accounts, are respectfully requested to pay the same without delay.

The business in future will be conducted by him, at the old Stand of Leete & Cook, GREEN STREET, where he is now receiving, in addition to his present Stock, a general assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.,

Which he will sell low for CASH, or in exchange for Country Produce.

H. LEETE.

October 30, 1837. 65tf

Children's Toy Books,

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving their Fresh Supply of *Spring and Summer Goods,* comprising the best assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, &c.,

Ever offered in this market.

ALSO, a general assortment of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of

9 HHDS. SUGAR,
30 do Molasses,
50 bags Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, (assorted.)
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
200 pair Bright and Blue Traces,
100 sides Sole Leather,
12 boxes Collins and King's Axes, &c.,

Which are offered on favorable terms at WHOLESALE, by

NOTT & STARR.

April 18, 1838. 89tf

Country Merchants will do well to call.

Just Received,

15 BASKETS CHAMPAGNE WINE,
10 Qr. casks Marseilles Madeira do,
20 barrels N. E. Rum,

For sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 8, 1838. 92tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE

OF four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

GEO W. DENT,

[90] *Agent for the Company.*

Montgomery Hall, Montgomery, Ala., Ap'l 4.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber would inform the public, that he intends carrying on the business of GUN SMITHING, on the North side of Hay Street, three doors below the corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets, where he intends stocking Rifles, Shot Guns and Pistols, besides repairing Locks; and all other business in the line will be done in the neatest order.

E. A. HARPER.

March 28, 1838. 87 tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836

I am now 38 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After have been afflicted for a period of forty one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

Gunn's Domestic Medicine.

A FEW copies of this popular Medical Book for families, for sale low by

E. J. HALE.

Also, just received,

BYRON'S, Bulwer's and Marryatt's Works, complete; Leila; Young Wife's Book; The New Edition of Psalms and Hymns, Ready Reckoner, &c. &c.

E. J. HALE.

May 8, 1838.

Mules, Wagon, and Buggy,

FOR SALE.

FOUR first rate MULES, a TIMBER WAGON, and a handsome new double BUGGY, with Harness. For terms, apply at this office.

March 28. 86tf.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence cannot be given.

T. J. JORDAN.

October 16, 1837. 63tf

Aaron Burr.

JUST RECEIVED, Vol. 2d and last of Davis's Memoirs of Aaron Burr; The Token for 1838; The English Annual for 1838; The Christian Keepsake for 1838; The Juvenile Annual; Tales from the German; The Good Fellow; Lockhart's Life of Scott; Pickwick Club, 4 vols.; Thornton's Family Prayers, &c.

E. J. HALE.

December 26.

FOR SALE,

25 BBLS. Irish Potatoes,
300 Bus. Seed Oats,
20 Bbls. Calcined Plaister,
150 Casks Fresh Thomastown Lime.

For sale by

JOHN HUSKE & SON, *Green Street.*

April 4th, 1838. 87 *tf.*

Blanks for sale at this Office.

NEW SUPPLY OF BOOKS & STATIONARY.

THE Subscriber has received from New York, the principal part of his Fall purchases of BOOKS AND STATIONARY, consisting of a great variety of School, Medical, and Miscellaneous Books, Paper, Blank Books, &c. &c. which he offers for sale low for cash.

E. J. HALE.

November 7, 1837

Dr. PRATT & Co's

Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th, 1834.

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.,*
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.

WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 13th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836. 91-1Y-pd

REMOVAL, AND NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has removed one door West of his old Stand, the Store formerly occupied by John M. Dobbin, Esq., dec'd, where he has opened and offers for sale, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

Hardware, Dry Goods, Hats, Shoes, Boots, Seal & Fur Caps, Crockery and Glass Ware,

Together with various other articles too tedious to enumerate, which he offers at LOW PRICES for *Cash* or *Country Produce.* The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

N. B.—CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of almost *all kinds* of *Foreign* and *Domestic*

Spirits, Wines, &c.

G. B. A.

Fayetteville, October 9, 1837. 62tf

BECKWITH'S PILLS. ANTI DYSPEPTIC

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ twenty able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid. They will be well fed, cloth. ed, &c. In my absence, reference may be made to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER.

March 1, 1838. 83 tf.

For Sale.

15 BARRELS St. Croix SUGAR,
30 Bags Laguira COFFEE,

For sale by

J. HUSKE & SON.

February 21, 1838. 81-tf.

Pickwick Papers, &c.

THE Pickwick Papers, with plates, in one vol.
Also, the Divorced, a Novel; The Great Metropolis; Barnes' Notes on the Corinthians, a new work; Chalmers' Theology; Young Man's Guide; &c. &c. Received by

E. J. HALE.

March 26.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9.

E. J. HALE.

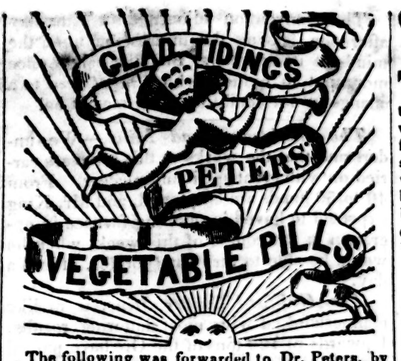
February 20.

Mill Saws, Mill Saws.

JUST received, a few dozen of Rowland's extra thick MILL SAWS, of superior quality, manufactured expressly for this market.

H. LEETE.

April 4, 1838. 87tf



The following was forwarded to Dr. Peters, by a highly respectable Planter of Wake Co. No. Ca., March 3d, 1838:

Dear Sir: By the request of Mr. Harrison, I send you a few lines respecting the efficacy of your Pills. I have used them in my family for three years, during which time, I have used not less than thirty boxes, and I do assure you, they are far superior to any Medicine I have ever used.—Sir, in such estimation do I hold your Pills, that I would sooner pay ten Dollars a box than be without them; I believe there is no Medicine in the world more innocent, and at the same time, so effectual in removing and preventing disease; I have a Sister, who, for a long time, has been severely afflicted with what is called Dropsey in the chest; she has been under the care of one of the most eminent Physicians in this section of country, without receiving the least benefit; her case was truly deplorable, and it was believed by all, that her disease was incurable; whilst in this hopeless situation and given over by her attending Physician, she commenced the use of your Pills, and I am grateful in being able to add, that in less than 3 months, she was perfectly well, and has remained so to this day; her recovery to health was almost a miracle. I could mention several others in this County, who have been snatched as it were from the very verge of the grave, by the use of your Pills, and that too, after all other means had failed to give relief; these wonderful cures have caused your Pills to be extensively popular in this section of country, and I have only to add, that I have never seen or heard of a single person who has used your Pills, who did not recommend them in terms of the most unqualified praise. You are at liberty to use this in any way you please, for I feel it a pleasure and a duty, to recommend them to the notice of the afflicted. My residence is twelve miles from Raleigh, on the road to Fayetteville.

I am, with sentiments of regard, your obedient servant. A. G. BANKS.

Charlotte, N. C. Nov. 11, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Your Pills are so extremely popular here, that the people are but few, and far between who think of using any other. Calomel, blue pills, and the whole catalogue of patent medicines which were in vogue in these parts, have vanished before them, like mists before the sun. I have recently purchased two thousand boxes from your general agent, Mr. Harrison, and there has been such a demand for them, that I believe I will shortly have to trouble you with another order. Yours respectfully,

H. B. WILLIAMS, P. M.

Petersburg, Va., Jan. 9, 1837.

This will certify that I was afflicted for several years with *Chronic* Hepatitis, (Liver Complaint) and after using various preparations of mercury, &c. as prescribed by physicians, without any effect, that Peters' Vegetable Pills have produced a complete cure.

My complaints were pain in the head and side, dizziness, sourness of stomach, capricious appetite, furred tongue, costiveness, &c., which have all been removed. I am fully convinced that my life has been preserved by the use of Peters' Pills, and in many other cases I have known them to be used with equally beneficial results.

JAS. W. SCARBOROUGH.

Union Hotel, Raleigh, N. C. April 9, 1837.

Dear Sir.—Having been for several years afflicted with Liver Complaint and general debility. I had recourse to your inestimable Vegetable Pills, and the result is that I am now in the enjoyment of excellent health. I am never without them in my own family, and I descant upon their virtues to all my friends; but the latter is nearly labor in vain, as they are already extremely popular here.

J. C. BLATCHFORD.

Greensborough, N C. Jan. 1837.

This will certify that my wife was severely afflicted with Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for ten years, and had nearly lost the use of her right arm;—that she had been under the care of several eminent physicians, and made use of a variety of popular medicines, all of which failed in the desired effect;—until at length she had recourse to your Vegetable Pills, ten boxes of which have completely restored her to health.

I myself am troubled with Head-ache and Colic, and have never known an instance in which your Pills did not afford me speedy relief.

WATSON W. WOODBURN.

Boston, Mass. Jan. 1, 1838.

Dear Doctor.—I would be wanting in gratitude and in the wish to alleviate the sufferings of others who may be afflicted as I was previous to the use of your Vegetable Pills, did I not write you a few lines on the subject. I had been for many years a constant martyr to the Scrofula, and had tried any quantities of "remedies," but every new one was a new failure, until my good fortune prompted me to use your Vegetable Pills, twelve boxes of which have made me as sound and as grateful a man as any in Christendom. I will do everything I can to circulate the reputation of your Pills in this part of the country, which, however, will be of but little service to you as their own unrivalled qualities have already introduced them into almost every family. I am most gratefully yours,

JAMES HAMMOND.

Mecklenburg County, Va., Feb. 4, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your Pills for the last eighteen months, and have this day purchased twelve dozen boxes of Mr. Harrison, who wished me to transmit you my opinions touching their merits. For myself, I never found any medicine that has done me so much good; but I have yet higher authority in their favour, for I have sold a great number of boxes to the physicians around here, all of whom have expressed themselves highly gratified with their effects. This of course has made them very popular here; indeed, so much so, that they are to be found in almost every dwelling. Make what use you please of this: and I wish it could be made yet more flattering as I feel that nothing too favourable can be said of your Pills. Sincerely yours,

COL JOHN FINCH.

New Glasgow, Amherst Co., Va., Nov. 8, 1837.

This is to certify that I have seen Peters' Vegetable Pills used in a case of Dropsy, and am prepared to substantiate, that a most perfect cure was the issue.

About 8 months ago, my boy, a slave, was taken down by the above complaint, and accordingly I called in a physician, but he afforded him no relief. I then had recourse, by the recommendation of a former sufferer, to the pills alluded to; and the effect was, that in less than three months, the patient was as well as ever.

EDWARD A. CABELL.

Edenton, N. C. April 10, 1837.

Dear Sir.—I have been using your pills in my family, for the last twelve months, with the greatest satisfaction. In Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dyspepsia, Sick Head ache, Costiveness, and Debility, they are indeed invaluable. I have to add in their favor, that I have recommended them to many of my neighbors, not a few of whom, have since informed me that they believed their lives were saved by their use. Yours, &c.

STEPHEN ELLIOTT.

Mecklenburg Co., Va., Feb. 7, 1837.

Having used Dr. Peters' Pills in my practice for the last twelve months, I take pleasure in giving my testimony of their good effects in cases of Dyspepsia, sick Head-ache, Bilious Fevers, and other diseases, produced by inactivity of the liver.

GEO. C. SCOTT, M. D.

These Pills for sale by E. J. HALE.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to his care forwarded with the utmost despatch, and necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Timber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Groceries. He flatters himself that a knowledge of his business, combined with unremitting attention, will entitle him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, York & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. Fayetteville.

FOR SALE,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown Lime, 50 kegs fine and common WHITE ground in Oil,
10 barrels Tanners' Oil,
3 do Paint Oil,
5 barrels Loaf and Lump Sugar,
100 kegs Cut Nails, assorted sizes,
Genuine Port Wine in bottles,
10 half barrels Pilot Bread.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

May 28, 1838.

NEW BOOKS.

LOCKHART'S Life of Walter Scott,
Pickwick; Book of the United States;
Works; Gentleman Jack; City of the Sultan;
tension; Duke of Monmouth; Vandeleur;
Young Wife; Graham's Lectures; Hope;
Never Despair; American Almanac;
of a Southern Matron; The Last;
Works, complete; Jenkins on the Atonement;
kins on the Romish Church; Keith on the
Christian Father at Home; Gems;
Burr, complete. Together with a few other
Books, just received by

E. J. HALE.

January 24.

HOLBROOK'S BELL

For Churches, Manufactories, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive orders, all orders for their Bells of any size, to which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the United States. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Clocks of superior finish and tones. Orders and information given by

JAMES MARSH.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The Subscriber is now receiving a large

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, Shoes, &c. Being desirous to sell out by Spring, Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN

January 3, 1838. 75

French Burr Mill Stone For Wheat, and Cologne Stone Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, would here inform those wanting the same, they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay st.

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture.

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is offered to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G. PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Wm. Cook, dec'd, at March Term, of Cumberland County Court, 1838, hereby notifies all persons indebted to said Estate to settle up, and all persons having demands against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law, properly authenticated, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery.

JNO. H. COOK, Adm'r.

March 20, 1838. 85tf

CARRIAGE For Sale.

A GOOD second hand close CARRIAGE, much used, hung on Sea Springs, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

March 27.

Rodgers's Cutlery.

THE Subscriber has just received a supply of Rodgers's, Wostenholm's, Butcher's and Crook's Pen and Pocket KNIVES, various kinds, and best quality.

E. J. HALE.

October 10. 1837.

Notice.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, as a runaway and negro girl named CY, who is supposed to belong to Spencer Wright, of the State of Georgia. She is about 5 years of age, about 5 feet high, black complexion, and is a lunatic. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, within the time required by law, or she will be sold to pay her Jail fees.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, Jan. 15, 1838.

For Rent, till 1st Nov. Next.

THE SUMMER RETREAT, two miles from Town, formerly the property of Col. John Ashe. Possession given immediately. The House, a fine Garden and Fruit Orchard attached, will be rented, with or without the above, 50 acres of good river Land, of which there is a fine meadow. Apply at this office.

March 28.

A New Sulkey.

A NEW SULKEY, with patent Axletree and patent turned Axletree and Elliptic Springs, with Harness, warranted of the best material and workmanship, for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR.

February 14, 1838.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by JOHN McL